THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,558—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	—	—
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	—	—
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
9th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th „	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ville-de-la-Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Gaionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rossti	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

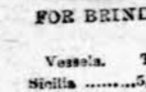
One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE di SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Selsito	16th Mar. „

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time,	Route via.
Linga	2184	Friday	2nd Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	5th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	8th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2098 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COROMANDEL COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 2nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd February, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
*Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	7th Feb.	1912
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th „	„
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar.	„
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd „	„
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr.	„
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „	„
*Castalia	6363	G. Mitchell	3rd May	„
*Elysia	6383	A. Haigh	17th „	„
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	„

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	993
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

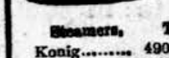
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Konig	4900	von. Holdt	3rd Feb. 1912.
a Kanzler	3000	Coltzan	16th Feb. 1912.
Praesident	3310	Bremer	26th Feb. 1912.
Markgraf	3630	Ihle	6th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, 19th January, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

6 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred"
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do. "

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE............£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

18 CONVINCING FACTS.

Why you should buy the Extra Strong Colonial Napier for use in over-sea countries.

1 It is not intended to compete with "cheaply made" cars, but is made to last, and is guaranteed for three years.

2 It has 11*in. Ground Clearance* with 915 by 105 (standard size) tyres.

3 It has *larger tyres than the standard model* but not excessively large wheels.

4 The springs are specially long and strong, and the *transverse spring is fitted at the back* to ensure easy riding and to prevent distortion of the frame.

5 The *Carburettor is high up above the frame* so as to enable the car to go through deep water. An *extra air regulator is fitted.* A fine metal gauze strainer is fitted to prevent any dust from entering engine.

6 The flywheel is in front of the engine, so that in going over obstructions the front road wheels lift the flywheel over the obstruction, whereas in cars where the flywheel is at the back of the engine the flywheel would drop on the top of the obstruction.

7 Both the frame and the front axle are of specially increased strength.

8 *Low gear is fitted* which enables the car to negotiate soft and sandy places and to ascend very steep inclines, and climb out of river beds.

9 The back axle casing is especially strong.

10 *Petrol is fed from a tank by pressure* ensuring a perfect petrol supply when ascending the steepest gradients.

11 The radiator and water pipes are of very large dimension and a *water pump is fitted* to ensure perfect cooling in the Tropics.

12 Automatic forced lubrication to ensure equal and perfect oiling to bearing surfaces.

13 Grease cups instead of oilers fitted to all spring shackles.

14 Mechanism and all working parts enclosed against dirt, grit or dust.

15 Internal expansion brakes on back hub entirely enclosed against dust or mud.

16 Metal to metal clutch running in oil. No leather is used, as leather is affected by heat, climate and water.

17 Special stearing lock enabling the car to be turned in a small space.

18 We would also point out that this car is British and guaranteed for three years which compares very favourably with those cars made by other manufacturers, which can only be guaranteed for a few months.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to

JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Chief Representatives.

Agents Wanted.

ADDRESS:—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained.

The Dunlop. Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price.

The first cost is not the point: tyre service is the real test.. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.

BOMBAY DEPOT. 3, Wallace St.
MADRAS DEPOT. 188c, Mount Road.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.

THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 percase.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Agreement hitherto existing between MR. ALEC E. BAIRD and MESSRS. KAHN & KAHN has been terminated by mutual consent.

ALEC E. BAIRD.

Bombay, 1st February, 1912.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the following contracts for twelve months (except where otherwise stated) from 1st April, 1912, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up till noon 14th February, 1912:—

Supply of Bullock Carts.
Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships.
Purchase of Empty Casks, Staves, &c.
Supply of Lighters, to Naval Ordnance Depot.
Supply of Coolies, to Naval Ordnance Depot
Supply of Fresh Provisions (alternative Tenders for (a) one year, (b) three years).

Tender Forms may be obtained at this Office on application. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. ROE,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned FOUR CERTIFICATES for four Shares in the BANK OF BOMBAY, and one CERTIFICATE for Share No. 1593, of MARCKS & Co., Limited, standing in the name of LALLUBHAI PRANVALLABHDAS PAREKH, have been STOLEN, LOST or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificates in any way.

Banks Shares above referred to.

Share Certificate Number.		In whose name originally issued	Share Number.
5065	...	W. A. East ...	7248
7289	...	The Revd. Henry Nathaniel Midwinter.	3414
9719	...	Lallubhai Pranvallabhdas Parekh;	6202
10192	...	Do. ...	8186

GOKALDAS LALLUBHAI PAREKH,
Administrator of the Estate of Lallubhai P. Parekh,

Nadiad, 26th January, 1912.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Vakil High Court.

Published through me this 28th day of January, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMOOBAI, wife of HARIDAS CULLIANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

HARIDAS CULLIANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece-Goods Merchant, residing at Vithalwadi without the Fort..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twelve and in the second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 27th day of January, 1912.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

APPLICATIONS will be received upto the 10th FEBRUARY, 1912. for the appointment of a WHOLETIMED SECRETARY and TREASURER for the BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY to ANIMALS, and the BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL for Animals. Free quarters will be provided in the compound of the Hospital. Applications stating age, qualifications and salary required, should be addressed to SIR DINSHAW PETIT, the President of the Society, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

No. 9115-1 (A. G.-5.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. N. YOUNG, Captain,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 23rd January 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.

UP JOURNEY.
Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Bombay......Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
„ „ Meerut	29	5
„ „ Saharanpur	30	59
„ „ Umballa	32	24
„ „ Bareilly	32	35
„ „ Bhatinda	33	21
„ „ Ludhiana	34	51
„ „ Ferozepore	34	58
„ „ Lahore	36	50
„ „ Kathgodam	37	30
„ „ Amritsar	37	59
„ „ Rawalpindi	44	31
„ „ Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Wednesday, the 14th February, 1912, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1912.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th January, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SUNDAY 4th February.

On SUNDAY, the 4th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Santa Cruz, near the Railway Station, in the Camp of Bombay Volunteer Rifles, camp furniture such as tables, teapoys, cots, chesterfield chairs, drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, writing tables, chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and low chairs, large lot of bentwood chairs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, bathroom furniture, etc.

The property will be on view on the morning of the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, table, teapoys, writing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chairs, iron-safes, new phonographs with records.

Also office furniture of a firm, such as office tables, chairs, sample tables, book-case, cupboards, copying-press, Williams No. 6 Typewriter etc, also 1 Baronet and Foster's soda machine.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

By order of the executors of the will of the late Dr. Hirji Jehanghir Dadysett:—

1 elegant English-built landaulette modern shaped.
1 handsome steel rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome black waler horse and set of harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Dr. Hirji Jehanghir Dadysett, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), dispensary furniture, medicine in bottles, handsome partitions, tables, sofas, chairs, examination tables, very valuable ear, throat and other surgical instruments in cases, batteries, medical books, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey horse, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred dogcart in good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Manager's Residence, in "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, valuable household furniture, glass and crockeryware, pictures, oleographs and paintings, carpets, almyrahs, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, drawing-room sofas and chairs, teapoys, ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort next to Critorian Restaurant (Markar's Building) top floor, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Robert and Devji Kanji Breslaur and others containing dining table, chairs, sideboard, Robert-made neatly design artistic drawing-room, suit, book-cases, screens, table and teapoys, bent wood sofa, and rocking chair, iron and brass bedstead, chest-of-drawer, sofa, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and govern presses, almyrahs, 1 lot solid silverware, containing cord cases, bowls, tubes, centerpiece and gold button 1, 8 day 18K. solid gold pocket watch in good order, singing Canary in cage, 1 large aviory, worth birds, curtains, chucks, carpets, Singapore 1 cane chairs, ice box, rich ornaments, medicine chest figures, Remington typewriter, Marcks & Co. clock, hanging and table lamps, solid brass Hall telescopic lamp, chinamatting cooking pots and many other household articles &c. &c. the property of E. A. Higgs Esqr. of Messrs Gaddum & Co. and other the above furniture is neatly made and very little used and worth burying it.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, No. 25 next to the R. A. Officers Mess, (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, bentwood drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, table ornament, pictures, table, hall and wall lamps, wall clocks, one cottage piano, iron safe, single bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, copper utensils, China matting, one bay waler horse, and one rubber tyred, English built roundshaped gig by R. Disturnul and Co., Wednesbury, Staffordshire D. Garden pots, &c., &c.

The property of Capt. Hayes Sadler Adjutant, R. G. A. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

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KALBADEVI ROAD,
OPPOSITE CHINOY BROS.

THE ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

WANTED, end of February, as WARD SISTER, fully trained Nurse. Must have had experience in training Probationer Nurses.

Salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 100 per mensem with board, Uniform, &c. For particulars apply to LADY SUPT., St. George's Hospital, before 20th February.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..........................Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..........................Gold $ 3,566,063,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription, Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 [illegible]
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 8
Monthly	...	2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription, Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 [illegible]
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, 2nd February, 1912.

TO-DAY, SPECIAL CONCESSION.
HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RLY.
2nd Journey 4 Annas.

Passengers on their second journey to-day will only pay 4 annas instead of 8 annas as usual.

TO-DAY. All the usual side-shows and amusements in full swing.

4 ANNAS ADMISSION.
BANDS, BANDS, BANDS, BANDS.
Loan Exhibits, Arts and Crafts, Old Bombay &c. &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 3rd February.
THE GREAT CARNIVAL.

One of the principal events of the Bombay season.

Procession of decorated carriages, Spectacular Dancing, Fancy Dress Dance, sets of Lancers by groups representing Chessmen, Playing Cards, Willow Pattern, etc., etc.

The first and only time in Bombay.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

For the best decorated and illuminated carriage of any kind or pattern, value Rs. 100.
Second Prize value ... ... Rs. 25.
For the best spectacular set of Lancers in Fancy Dress, value Rs. 150.
Second Prize Value ... Rs. 50.
For the best novel and amusing Individual Fancy Dress worn on Saturday evening, (Lady or Gentleman) Rs. 50
Admission to Stadium 8 Annas.
Fancy Dress Free.

DAY-AFTER-TO-MORROW, SUNDAY 4th February.

GRAND WRESTLING DISPLAY.
From 4 p. m.

GAMUN BALIWALA vs. LABHU LOHAR
(of Sialkot) (Kolhapurwala)
and other famous Champions.
SPECIAL RATES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Book your seats early—the number is limited
On MONDAY 5TH FEBRUARY.
THIRD SPECIAL PURDAH DAY.
Ladies only from 5 to 7-30 p. m......8 ANNAS.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JAN. 31.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 11-16	1-4	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	94	1-4	
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 13-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	26 11-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	58 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris..	25·24 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·51 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·87 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	21st Sept 3 7-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-16		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 5-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady, buyers at the rates.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,40,00,000.

Rs. 3,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
,, 1,50,000 ,, to Bombay
,, ... ,, to Madras
,, 4,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 65,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 55,00,000 ,, to Bombay.
,, 15,00,000 ,, to Madras.
,, 1,35,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 2,30,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,40,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 19,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchgd, active demand large business
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Firm and advancing.
Total Sales	... 15,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2,000 ,,
Imports	... 39,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·57 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·34 +01	5·35 +02	5·37 +02	5·39 +01	5·41 +01

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·43 +02	5·42 +01	5·41 +01	5·38 +01

New York official noon call March 9·46; May 9·61.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·79; May 9·88.

NEW YORK—		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	49,000
Receipts at ,, last year	...	39,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	......
Exports to Continent	...	14,000
Spot Cotton—	...	9·70+05

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·46 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 9·62+01
} Declined on expected increase in the movement, and advanced on Southern buying in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 9 3-4 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ... 9·79+03
Futures month of May ... 9·88+03
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 39 unchgd—Sellers
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...37 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 3-8—1-8—Sellers.
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.
Do. Months—Feb —Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 1-4—1-8
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...50 1-4—1-8
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...45—2-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...67 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 1-2—3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-14-6—1s—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ...14 1-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-7 1-4+1-4
Jan.—Sellers, steady
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 72 3-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 62 3-16+1-2

SHEEP SKIN SALES.

Closed to-day depressed sold 810,000.
Sheep skins Madras good 1d. lower.
Do. Bombay good 1d. lower.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Slow demand, little done.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15—2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Feb.
Tone—Opened flat, closed steadier.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...19 11 1-4—3-4
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull, again slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 6+1 1-2d.
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value
Tone—steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ......
RawJava C and F Bombay and Karachi ......
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ......
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ......
Tone—Unchanged, market steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [1ST FEB. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	41	48,445
B B and C I Railway ...	27	31,104

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance, and Private bills have been placed at the above rate for 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	..139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...142 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...192
Japan ,,	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and the 1st Settlement and 95 13-16 for the 2nd Settlement, and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 10 0	} Buyers.
1st Settlement... ...	,, 95 10 0	
2nd ,, ...	,, 95 13 0	

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 26 13-16 for ready and 26 11-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 58 1-4. The local market opened steady at 67 1-2 ex duty for ready bars and closes 1-16 higher. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23 15 0
Australian ,, ...	,, 23 15 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,, 67 9 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,, 67 9 0
,, 2nd Settlement ...	,, 67 13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The local market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 267, fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola March Rs. 257 and fine M. G. Bengal March Rs. 248. Little business was done during the early part of the day, and at Colaba the feeling was decidedly easier and sellers having come out rates declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 all round, closing quiet as under.

The enquiry for ready cotton continues only moderate and prices, except for the best lots of red-leaf cotton, are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 273	March
Good M G Broach	,, 265	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	,, 264	,,
Fine M G Nagpur	,, 262-3	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	,, 258	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,, 256	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,, 245	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,, 236	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,, 247	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,, 230	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Dull
Estimated Sales ...	... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 9,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·35 unchgd	5·37 unchgd	5·39 unchgd
May-June	**June-July.**	**July.-Aug.**
5·41 unchgd	5·42 —01	5·42 unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·41 unchgd	5·38 unchgd	5·35 new position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
Ready ... Rs. 12 8 0 Nominal
April.-May ... ,, 11 12 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady. We Quote:—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 8 0 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 8 6 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but firm with a better demand.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 8 0
Ready White Gulburga ... ,, 66 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ... ,, 51 12 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 46 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ,, 58 4 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Easier. We quote :—
Forward ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... ,, 7 2 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold... ... Rs. 42 4 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Easier.
Ready ... Rs. 6 15 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 3 6 R. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ... ,, 5 6 0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	52

MILLS.

David ... ... —	412 1-2
Kohinoor	732 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,632 1-2
Standard	1,122 1-2

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	792 1-2
Volkart United Press	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,245
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Tata Iron & Steel Co Pre ...	166

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	512 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ... — ...	21,712 bales
Wheat ... — ...	11,917 cwts.
Linseed ... — ...	841 ,,
Rapeseed ... — ...	244 ,,
Gingellyseed ... — ...	7,545 ,,
Poppyseed ... — ...	Nil
Groundnuts ... — ...	13,861 ,,
Castorseed ... — ...	7,849 ,,
Rice ... — ...	12,501 ,,
Myrabollams ... — ...	11,101 ,,
Cottonseed ... — ...	31,980 ,,
Mowraseed ... — ...	Nil
Gram ... — ...	6,457 ,,
Joowar ... — ...	2,251 ,,
Maize ... — ...	2,910 ,,

The Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 1.

During the week ending 29th January, 1912, 511,866 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st January up to 1,228,976 cwts as against 1,353,588 cwts during the corresponding period of 1911.

KARACHI FREIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 1.

The freight market has been very quiet during the week, but rates keep firm. There have been no berth bookings, but eight charters are reported.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Liquidator of the Bank of Burma, Ltd, having completed his investigations along with Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, the other liquidator, has left for Bombay. The result of their joint enquiry will be made known to the shareholders and depositors shortly. Mr. Holdsworth will continue further enquiries as the sole liquidator.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following donations have been received in the Famine Relief Fund opened by Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai :—

The Hindu Ladies Social and Literary Club, Mr. Framji Cawasji Cooper, each Rs. 100; Mrs. Manek Vanu Pragji Surji, Rs. 51; Begum Shree Sejbai, eldest daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpure, Mrs. Ambabai Tuljaram Chunilal Khandwala, each Rs. 50; Mrs. Jamnabai Tribhovandas Malvi, Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai, Mrs. Manibai Kilabbai Dulbharam Dalal, Miss Laxmibai Sarabhai Vajeshanker, each Rs. 25; Mrs. Sarsvatibai Givanchand Sakerchand, Rs. 21; Mrs. Ichhagavri Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai, Mrs. Dhankorbai Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mrs. Sakuntalabai Tulsidas Keshavdas, Mrs. Putalibai Ranchhordas Tribhovandas, Mr. Hargovindas Mulchand, a Hindu Lady, Mrs. Rukhamabai Anuji Morarji Dhule, Poona, each Rs. 15; Mrs. Samrathbai Nemchand Manekchand, a Hindu Lady, Mrs. Sheren Jamshedji Cawasji Patel, Bai Katayoon Ardeshir Engineer, Mrs. Lilavanti Bhagvandas Motilal, each Rs. 11; Mrs. Valabai Dwarkadas Goverdhandas, Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Taibai Bahji Kodre, Poona, Mrs. Laxmibai Ranaday, Mrs. Ratanbai Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Mrs. Hirabai Motilal Laxmiraw, Poona, Mrs. Sushilabai, Asst Secretary Sava Sadan, Mr. Kaikhushro Maneckji, Editor and Proprietor, Bombay Samachar, Mrs. Revabai Bhogilal Chukulal, A friend, each Rs. 10; Bhen Jaya, Kopi, and Kusum daughters of Tuljaram Chunilal Khandwala, Mrs. Narbdagiri Mangaldas Motiram each Rs. 7; Mrs. Chandagavri Thakordas Desai, Mrs. Sanmukhgavri Hiralal Nanavati, Mrs. Premkunverbai Purshotam Vishram Mavji, Mrs. Lalitagavri Laxmichand Gulabchand, Mrs. Premkorbai Ranchhor Bhavan, Mrs. Vijibai Purshotamdas Kursondas, Mrs. Nanigavri Amritlal Jakisondas, Mrs. Pursonbai Gokaldas Parekh, Mrs. Rattonbai Morarji Mulraj Khatow, Mrs. Rattonbai Pranjivandas Narandas, Mrs. Jeenibai Manmohandas Dyaldas, Mrs. Lilavanti Kikabhai Premchand Raychand, Mrs. Sankutalabai Nanabhai Thakordas, Mrs. Kesarbai Narandas Lahore, Mrs. Tarabai Mansukhlal Atmaram, Mrs. Mulibai Kanji Malji Javeri, Mrs. Heela Banaji Batliboi, Mrs. Manekbai Nanoo Narayan Kothare, Dr. Ambalal Mohanlal, Baroda, Mrs. Parvati Narotamdas Mulchand, Mrs. Ruxmanibai Ramchand Bhaichand, Mrs. Sankalibai Uttamchand Javerchand, Mrs. Gagabai Heerabhai Monshi, Mrs. Jamnabai Vijbhukhandas, Mrs. Manekji Navroji Gandhi, Lanoali, Miss Manek Lalbhai, Mr. Gulabdas Rangildas, Station Master Viramgam, Mrs. Kalyanchand Mulchand, Miss Maganben Manekchand Panachand, Mrs. Nanebai Manekchand Heerachand, each Rs. 5 ; with other sundry sums the fund collected up till now Rs. 1,127. The fund will be handed over to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—January 15, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of L. T. Harris, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MAURICE—January 22, at Delhi, Hugh Alexander, son of the late Sir F Maurice and of Lady Maurice, aged 25.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10-30 a. m.
Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 1-30 p. m.
Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30 ; 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performances.
Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : To succeed, you will have to know the business, to know yourself, and to know those under you.—G. H. LORIMER.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Friday) morning at 10-30 o'clock.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

SIDICK LIBRARY.—The managing Trustee of Sidick Mohamed Soabani Free Reading Room and Library reports that the total attendance of the library during the month of January was 1,866, the daily average attendance was 60.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Society proposes to celebrate its 25th year's Silver-Jubilee on the 7th instant at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) at the rooms of Philharmonic Society, Town Hall. The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice, has kindly consented to preside.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the Standard Mill and was put out within a few minutes by the automatic sprinklers which worked very quickly. The fire was caused by the fusion of an electric wire in the mule room and the damage is estimated at Rs. 40,000, which is covered by Insurance.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—Some excitement was caused among the people passing along Babu Khote Street on Wednesday when a Mahomedan child which was running across the tram line was knocked down and run over by a passing tram car. Some of the crowd were so much excited over the incident that they assaulted the driver of the car. The child's left leg was cut and separated and the right arm was smashed. It was taken to the J. J. hospital where the arm was amputated.

BOMBAY MOTORISTS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Bombay motorists was held at the Apollo Hotel, yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Motor and Auto-cycle Club to discuss a means of protest against and possible amendment of the new taxation on motor-cycles and cars. Mr. W. J. McCandless presided. It was suggested at the meeting that an association should be formed on a nominal fee to protect the interests of the motorists. It was then unanimously resolved to appoint a committee of three to consider the matter and carry it through and to send a letter to the Corporation praying for the reduction of the taxation. The proceedings then terminated.

NEW CHURCH FOR SIRPUR.—On Tuesday the foundation stone of the new Church of Sirpur in Khandwa District, was laid by the Rev. Father Fidelis in presence of the Rev. Brothers Anthony, Ignatius and Aloysius and of a large gathering of both Christians and Hindus. The customary documents which were placed in the base were written in five languages : In Latin, it being the Latin Church; in German because the missionaries are from Germany ; in English it being a British territory; in Hindi being a local language and in Portuguese as the officiating minister of the ceremony was of the Portuguese Diocese of Damaun.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March............Old Comrades'...........Teik
Overture ......Bohemian Girl ....Balfe
Waltz ....Primier Boquet ....Waldteufel
Selection........Il Trovatore ....Verdi
Three Pieces from ....Paderewski..............Arr, Sommer
No. 1 Gracovienne Fantastique. No. 2 Melodie. No. 3 Menuet.
Ballet Music...Rosamunde ....Shubert
Selection ......The Orchid..................Caryll

HUNTING ACCIDENT.

Serious Injuries to an Officer.

Lieutenant T. B. Barney, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, met with a serious accident at Andheri on Tuesday last, and is now lying in the Colaba Station Hospital suffering from serious injuries resulting from a fall off his pony. Lieut. Barney was hunting with the hounds that day and as he was missed a search was made. He was found lying about a mile and a half from Andheri in an unconscious state bleeding from his nose and ears. There was nobody with him when the accident happened but it is believed the pony had fallen down bringing the rider to the ground. Captain Boalt of the Santa Cruz Garrison whose services were requisitioned examined him and was of opinion that he had a concussion of the brain. He was put in a motor car and the Medical Officer brought him to Bombay. He was taken to the Colaba Station Hospital in an unconscious State on Tuesday evening. He has not regained consciousness and hence no details could be obtained or particulars as to how the accident happened. His injuries are pronounced to be of a serious nature.

Mr. Carnegie, giving evidence before the Steel Trust Committee, in New York, said :—"I am surprised I could have been such a fool as to sell my property to the Steel Corporation on the basis of £86,000,000." Mr. Carnegie also stated that he began his steel career in November, 1861, with £300 borrowed from the National Bank of Pittsburg.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

Bail Granted.

On the Crown Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday before Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared on behalf of Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Chief of Moti Mardan, who stands charged with abetment of the abduction of two European girls from Bombay, and applied for the release of his client on bail.

The Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, opposed the application on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Raikes said that the Court had a very wide discretionary power to release the accused persons on bail, in cases where special circumstances existed. In the present case, Major Gordon Tucker had deposed that the removal of the Chief to jail would be prejudicial to his health. Besides, his client was prepared to give any security that might be demanded from him.

The Advocate-General, in opposing the application, said that the offence with which the Chief was charged was a non-bailable one. He has been committed to the Sessions, as a prima-facie case had been made out against him. He submitted that bail should not be granted in this case.

His Lordship, in passing his order, released the accused on bail on his executing a bond of Rs. 40,000, out of which Rs. 20,000 were to be deposited in Court, and on his undertaking not to leave Bombay without the permission of the Court.

On the application of Mr. Raikes, his Lordship fixed the hearing of the case for Monday, the 12th instant, and exempted the accused from attending the Court till that date.

DECREE AGAINST PRINCE KHACHAR.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by Mr. Abdulla Khaki Readymoney against Prince Mansur Khachar of Jasdan to recover Rs. 2,700 on two hundies.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for the defendant.

The defence was that there was no consideration for the two hundis.

In the course of the trial, the plaintiff asked for a transfer of his case on the ground that his Lordship, on a previous occasion, had adversely commented on his evidence and had conceived considerable prejudice against him.

On the intervention of Mr. Talyarkhan the application was withdrawn and the hearing proceeded with.

Several documents were then put in and counsel for the defence stated to the Court that, in view of those documents, he would not proceed with the case.

In passing a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs for the plaintiff, his Lordship observed that he had made up his mind that a decree should be passed for the plaintiff after the defence evidence was over ; so when the plaintiff made the application for a transfer, it almost struck his Lordship as humorous that he should ask for such a transfer. In another case, he happened to comment adversely on the evidence of the plaintiff, but in this case his Lordship found that his evidence and his books were not open to such adverse comments.

ADJUDICATION CONFIRMED.

On the Insolvency side of the Bombay High Court, Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar disposed of the rule for revocation of the adjudication order made against Abdul Kader Noorbhoy and others.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the second and third insolvents in support of the rule for revocation, the Advocate-General appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of the petitioning creditors.

The facts of this insolvency, which is said to be due to a fall in the sugar market, have been previously reported.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship discharged the rule and confirmed the adjudication order. Costs of the petitioning creditors were ordered to come out of the assets of the insolvents.

GYMKHANA CASE SEQUEL.

On the Insolvency Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared on behalf of Gerald Pickard, an insolvent, and applied for the usual interim order.

The insolvent stated that his insolvency was due to the attorneys' bill of costs in the suit brought by him against the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana.

His Lordship granted the interim order.

POLICE COURTS.

VIOLATING THE PILGRIMS' ACT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Heme, commander of the pilgrim ship, "Khosro" was charged with violating the Pilgrims Act.

The complaint was that the steamer was allowed to carry 864 Hajis, the cabins being included in the accommodation area. But when the steamer arrived in Bombay it was found that the cabins which were meant to accommodate 30 passengers were not utilised but were closed and that there were 860 adults and 5 children on board the vessel.

The Magistrate fined the captain Rs. 30.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Manilal Dayaram, a Hindu goldsmith, Chairman of the Board of Directors Bombay Art Jewellery Works, Limited, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery and diamonds valued at Rs. 1,36,000, the property of Messrs. Frazer Walter and Company, of Germany. The circumstances under which the accused was charged have been reported already.

After recording some further evidence his Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total........................	3	3
Same date last year......	11	9
Total mortality from all causes......		107
Same date last year.......................		106

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,180	753	82

The statistics for the past year issued by the Scottish Ironmasters' Association show the production to have declined by 12,600 tons at 1,401,800 tons. The home consumption increased by 45,000 tons to 1,099,900 tons, and the exports by 9,000 tons to 312,100 tons. The stocks total 321,987 tons, a decline of 10,298 tons.

PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Review of 1911.

The Executive Health Officer of Bombay has submitted the report for the quarter ending December last. We take the following excerpts from the Report :—

A noticeable feature of the quarter was a very appreciable increase in the number of births registered, and the figure of 6,185 reached is the highest in the history of the City.

The general mortality, however, was higher by 142 than in the last quarter of 1910, but the cause of this increase is to be looked for elsewhere than under Plague or Cholera—which recorded respectively 32 and 24 deaths less.

Small-pox registered an increase of 22 deaths; and Fevers of 46—of which an increase of 23 deaths is found under Malaria; Respiratory Diseases show an increase of 60 deaths.

On the other hand, we observe among decreases under principal heads, that of 79 deaths under Measles; 62 under Dysentery, 66 under Phthisis—those under Plague and Cholera being already noticed.

Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of 1906-1910, it will be noticed that the general mortality for the quarter under review is less by 19 ; while that from Plague less by 56, Cholera by 25, Phthisis by 150, and Respiratory Diseases by 28. Fevers registered an increase of 73 deaths and Small-pox of 7.

This comparative improvement in Public Health is further reflected in the number of births registered —which shows an increase of 380 on the quinquennial average.

6,185 live births were registered during the quarter —being 733 more than in the preceding quarter and 521 more than in the corresponding period of 1910. This is decided improvement on the registration of previous years and was in evidence in the third quarter and discussed in the Report for that period ; the improvement steadily continued into the closing quarter of the year, so that the figure for each period remains the highest recorded for the corresponding quarters of any previous year.

The number of still-births registered was 535 against 492 in the preceding quarter and 400 in the corresponding quarter of 1910.

The total mortality during the period under review was 7,928, being 755 more than in the preceding quarter and 142 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1910. This figure is however inclusive of 206 deaths among persons newly arrived in the City and not belonging to it ; of these 17 were due to Plague, 8 to Cholera and 1 to Small-pox. The corrected mortality for the quarter is thus reduced to 7,722.

Plague caused 106 deaths during the quarter, including 17 among new arrivals, against 237 in the preceding quarter and 138 in the corresponding quarter of 1910. The number of attacks was 118 against 269 in the preceding quarter and 152 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The mortality from Plague was thus the lowest registered during the fourth quarter of any previous year, excepting 1909 when it was 97.

Small-pox occasioned 31 deaths during the period under notice ; and Cholera 32, the lowest of any corresponding quarter since 1906.

ANTI-MALARIAL OPERATIONS.

The result of Anti-malarial work done during the quarter is summarized in the statement below, from which it will appear that 9 wells were filled in and 40 covered ; 12 wells were reported to the Standing Committee as being the "most objectionable" cases, and 33 wells, in respect of which sanction of that body was received in November.

The Royal Visit during the quarter caused a large influx of people into the City, and several regiments, both European and Native, with their followers, arrived from the moffusil and were stationed in Bombay. The result was that, during the Royal week, the City had an enormous increase of many thousands to its population. In spite of this overcrowding, such as the City had perhaps never known before, the conditions of public health gave no cause for anxiety as they continued almost normal. Much additional work was thrown on the staff of this Department in the matter of Conservancy and Sanitary arrangements ; they were, however, equal to the strain imposed and bore it cheerfully throughout.

The total number of rats collected in the quarter exceeds the number of the corresponding quarter of the last year (1,57,830) by 7,447. Out of 1,65,277 rats collected and sent to the Parel Laboratory, 39,373 dead rats were examined.

A Vaccination Statement showing the number of operations performed during the quarter has, as usual, been appended at the end, but it may be observed here that out of 4,915 primary vaccinations performed, 3,927 were of children under 1 year—1,727 of them being those belonging to the City but born outside it ; 22 were among Mahomedan pilgrims proceeding to the Haj—9 being male and 13 female. Out of 8,762 re-vaccinations performed, 7,039 were among such pilgrims—5,690 being male and 1,349 female.

PUBLIC HEALTH DURING LAST YEAR.

It will be interesting to take a brief survey of the public health conditions of the City during the entire year 1911.

The very appreciable improvement which followed in the registration of births has first to be recorded. The number of live births registered during the year was 21,376, the highest ever reached; it exceeded the figure for 1910 by 1,437 and the quinquennial average (906-1910) by 1,327 ; the next lower on record is 20,769 for 1906.

The mortality from all causes was 34,961,—83 more than in 1909 ; and 28 more than in 1910 (34,933), due to the sudden and enormous influx of people during the last two months of the year but lower than in any other year since the appearance of Plague. It is again 4,967 less than the average of the preceding five years.

The progressive decline in the mortality from Phthisis continued during the year ; the mortality fell from 8,199 in 1900 to 3,957 in 1902, 2,558 in 1905, 2,282 in 1910 and to 2,079 in 1911—the lowest for many years.

Compared with the mortality for 1910, further decreases to be noticed in that for 1911 are of 565 deaths under Small-pox, 277 under Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 528 under Diseases of the Digestive System, 442 under Old-age and Debility, 53 under Puerperal Septicæmia as also under General Injuries.

Against these have to be put down an increase of 468 deaths from Measles, 350 from Plague, 424 from Respiratory Diseases, 118 from General Diseases, 33 from Fevers.

Plague was epidemic from the week ending 4th of February to that ending 1st of July.

DISPENSARIES.

During the quarter, the number of new cases treated at the Municipal Dispensaries was 23,253 (15,189 males and 8,064 females), being 1,652 more than in the foregoing quarter and 365 more than in the corresponding period of 1910 ; the total number of attendances was 106,483. Of this number, 560 patients were seen at their houses.

In addition to this, the actual number of new cases individually treated at the Colaba and Victoria Bunder Charitable Dispensaries (to which a contribution is paid by the Municipality and which are under the control of the Registrar No. 1 District, who visits them daily) was 2,317 (1,679 males and 638 females); making 7,511 the total number of attendances. Of these 37 patients were seen at their houses.

During the quarter, 9,819 visits were paid to houses, chawls and huts by the Nurses working under the Registrars and they inquired into 1,124 cases of ordinary sickness, 267 cases of Infectious Diseases and 515 deaths amongst the female population of the City. They also attended 192 confinements and ascertained 2,682 births.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1912.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, Saturday afternoon 3-9 p.m., Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Mr Hugh Ripley Harris having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop as Trumpeter.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

The Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has appointed a Committee to inquire into and report upon the question of agricultural credit in Ireland. The Committee will begin its sittings at an early date.

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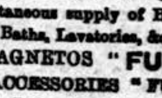

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Accidents will happen. Disease and various ailments sometimes come in spite of all precautions. But why endure the aches and pains when LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM well rubbed in will instantly bring relief ?

It is unquestionably the most remarkable pain cure in the world. For back-ache, head-ache, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the chest, arms, legs, feet—for accidental sprains and bruises—it has no equal.

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The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,468 tons, Captain J.P. Cargill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain C. Stege sailed yesterday for Karachee in ballast.

The City Line steamer City of York, 5,018 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed for Liverpool, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
H M S Sphinx		Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr de Burgh	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 1.

Bermuda	3270	Kilner		M M & Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hymettus	2985	Wills		F F C & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin		K N & Co
Lawoo	1817	Born	P Gulf	Arab S Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sumatt		M M & Co
Nadir	2041	White		T Morrison & Co
Patiala	1929	Johnson		M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2685	McBean		Shah S N Co
Salsette	3391	Lewellin	Aden 3-2	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Banca	3794	Potter		3-2	P & O Co
M&E Rysbergen	2304	Burger	Rotterdam	6-2	T M & Co
F Mansuri	2121	Gore	Hull		B & P S N Co
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah			Bo & P S N Co
N Swazi	3174	Abbey			W & A G & Co
O Dunrobin	2319	Carr			T M & Co
P Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetting	Antwerp	8-2	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell			W & A G & Co
6 Konig	3176	Von Holdt			A S & Co
8 Habsburg	2416	Seberich	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Hidalgo	2760	Harboro			J Finlay & Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson			M M & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
16 Woodbridge	2331	Notman	Hull	1-2	W & A G & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell			M M & Co

M W D D

Moshtari	1107	LeMiere			Bo & P S N Co

P & O Dock.

Kanzler	1655	Coltzau	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co

B I Dock.

Kasara	504	King			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	From
1	City of York	Wilson	Karachi, Jan 30

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Bumra	Morrison	Busreh
	Benbrook	Denbie	Hull, &c
	Ehrenfels	Weyhausen	Hamburg
	Belle of France	Cargill	Calcutta
	Washington	Stege	Karachi
	City of York	Wilson	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Habsburg entered for loading yesterday for Trieste, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From.
27	Rajah	Java
30	Golconda	London
28	Dilwara	Negapatam.
29	Tangistan	Calcutta
30	Danera	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta, arrived at Suez on the 31st ultimo afternoon homeward bound, and the same Co's steamer City of Glasgow, passed Suez on the 1st instant and is due to arrive here at daylight on the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—39 bales wool, M Balia; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 15 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 19 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 52 cwts kajoo, G Sojpal; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 46 bales wool, R Agarchand; 21 bales wool, M Chandratan; 60 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—1 case ivory R Mahomed and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—50 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—5 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

Swazi s—150 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Habsburg s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Munsuri s—375 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas; 295 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Hidalgo s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee; 6,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rysbergen s—110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 3,078 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 3,997 cwts barley, 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 285 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Chupra s—100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 3,997 cwts barley, 300 cwts mustardseed, 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,880 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 503 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 400 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros; 1999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—600 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 700 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti; 500 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Banca s—600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 10 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 2nd February, 1912.

BOMBAY IN 1910-11.

The report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1910-11 is less than a quarter the size of its predecessors, but contains much more information, excellently compiled and tersely summarised. It records the fact that the harvest in all, except a few Northern States, was satisfactory. In the Khairpur State and in Cambay the crops were damaged by unusually heavy late rains and by the frost of February, and the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha States suffered to some extent from the same causes. The cotton crop in Kathiawar was disappointing. Elsewhere the monsoon was favourable and with the continuance of high prices the output realized was generally sufficient to bring the cultivator substantial profit. A series of good seasons has now done much to ensure conditions of general prosperity and has rendered possible the progress in many directions of administration which has been a prominent feature of recent years. The current of trade revival which set in during the previous year continued with undiminished force and the favourable conditions noted were again present. The prices of agricultural produce, and especially of cotton, remained at a high level and the natural reaction towards increased expenditure after the Sinhast period had not fully spent itself in the previous year. Under these influences the total of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper increased by thirteen per cent. and reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 190 crores. As a noteworthy feature of the year the large increase in the net consumption of gold bullion is mentioned, the amount being nearly doubled. The expansion in imports, however, is practically general, the only considerable exceptions appearing in imports of textile machinery—which were affected by the continued depression in the cotton industry—and of cotton twist and yarn. Foreign exports increased by Rs. 7·89 crores, but nearly half of the increase is due to the rise in price of raw cotton, shipments of which were actually less in quantity than in the preceding year. An advance of twenty-four per cent. in re-exports of foreign merchandise is quoted as a satisfactory sign of renewed trade activity between Bombay and ports on the Persian Gulf and the East African littoral. The land trade of the Presidency proper rose in value by 5·8 per cent. to a total of 121 crores and the combined share of the United Kingdom and British possessions in the trade of Bombay was 31·69 per cent. or ·5 per cent. more than in the previous year; exports to foreign countries expanding by no less than 37 per cent., and the aggregate share of those countries rising from 27 to nearly 32 per cent. of the total trade of the port.

The position of the spinning and weaving industry showed little improvement during the year owing to the continuance of high prices for raw cotton. Several mills went into liquidation, others remained wholly or partially closed, and few were able to yield more than nominal profits. Ginning and pressing concerns worked under more favourable conditions, because the area sown with cotton had increased through the anticipation of a good market and in spite of the damage occasioned by unseasonable rain and frost the total output was only 12 per cent below that of the previous year, while the prevalence of high prices made cotton-growers anxious to sell their stocks and to realise immediate profits. There are, however, signs of a growing tendency on the soil of producers to rebel against the gin-owners' trusts which have hitherto enjoyed a practical monopoly in some districts. It is recorded that the hand-loom industry chiefly supplies a local demand which fluctuates more or less with the character of the season. The conditions in the past year were favourable, but the industry in general shows few signs of real progress and though attempts were made to introduce improved methods they were handicapped by want of skilled manipulators, or, when those were specially trained, by the lack of capital. Industrial enterprises other than cotton remain in the experimental stage and are still faced with the difficulties incidental to new undertakings. The mining industry is small, and experienced a serious set-back by the practical closing down of the Gadag goldfield. Belgaum manganese mines yielded no output, but some prospecting activity was noticeable in Ratnagiri, while the opening of the Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway gave a stimulus to manganese-mining in the Panch Mahals.

With generally prosperous times and good revenue, expenditure on works of public utility has been carried out on a liberal scale. The total expenditure on roads and buildings amounted to a crore and ten lakhs, ten lakhs being on schools and colleges, six lakhs on medical institutions, seven lakhs on police buildings and over seventy-one on irrigation. Expenditure on medical relief increased from seventeen and a half to twenty lakhs and there was again a marked expansion in all branches of educational work. The number of institutions, both public and private, rose by four per cent. to a total of 16,186. The number of persons under instruction rose from 850,000 to 869,000 and more than seven-eighths of this increase occurred in institutions under Government inspection. The total expenditure amounted to a crore and twenty-nine lakhs, showing an increase of five and a quarter lakhs, of which more than a half was devoted to primary instruction. The increase in expenditure from provincial funds alone was more than two and a quarter lakhs and provincial funds now bear forty-five per cent. of the total cost of Education, including the cost of aided institutions. As events of great importance to the presidency, the inauguration of a science institute in Bombay and the commencement of the building of a science institute in Gujarat, are mentioned. In high schools the total of pupils rose by 4·7 per cent.; orders were given raising the fees in Government high and middle schools, and it was also decided to limit the accommodation to be provided in Government high schools, due regard being had to the educational needs of each district. The number of primary schools increased by five per cent. to 12,388, a special grant of almost a lakh and a half being made for the purpose. Primary schools increased by 2·1 per cent. to 705,302. The need for more assistant masters is accentuated, the expansion of schools in the last two years having necessitated the employment of many masters without experience and with little teaching capacity. But the prospect is encouraging, and it is anticipated that with enhanced pay a better standard of teachers will be soon secured.

A DISTINGUISHED ADMINISTRATOR.

The death of Lord Stanmore has occurred at a time when the public attention is turned to the tragic death in the Royal Family and other events, but that is no reason why it should be passed by without an appreciation of the gifted administrator who for long served the State in many of its overseas realms. At one time it was probable that he would have been selected by Mr. Gladstone, his father's close friend and associate, and his own former chief whom he accompanied as Private Secretary in his political and diplomatic mission, to the Ionian Islands more than fifty years ago, to fill the post of Governor, either of Madras or Bombay, just as he selected Lord Stanmore's nephew, the present Earl of Aberdeen, in 1893, as the Governor General of Canada at the same time as he sent out Lord Elgin to rule India. His successor in the Governorship of Ceylon, the late Sir Arthur Havelock, was sent out to Madras as its Governor in 1896, by Lord Salisbury; had this post fallen vacant a few months earlier while the Liberals were in power, it is likely Lord Stanmore would have got it though he was then rather advanced in age. Mr. Gladstone, however, had the satisfaction of recommending him for a peerage when he became Prime Minister for the fourth and last time in 1893, and the fourth son of the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Arthur Gordon as he then was, became Baron Stanmore. This Earl of Aberdeen, his father, was one of the Prime Ministers of the late Queen Victoria, and as such, it fell to his lot to carry on the Crimean War amid great difficulties both from his own party and from his adversaries. He was accused of having 'drifted' into that memorable struggle with Russia and then of conducting it half-heartedly. His ministry was a Coalition Ministry, and, as such, combinations usually are, a very weak one. Lord John Russell was his principal colleague and supporter, and Mr. Gladstone his Chancellor of the Exchequer. But Lord John and Viscount Palmerston grew lukewarm and finally resigned then rendering his own resignation little later in February, 1855, a matter of course. Lord Palmerston then became Prime Minister for the first time and had the rather doubtful honour of bringing the War to an end by the treaty of Paris of 1856. Aberdeen never held any other office subsequently and retired though he was of the same age as Palmerston. He had been previously twice Foreign Minister under the Great Duke of Wellington and also under Peel, and had earned honour for his ability and pacific policy in European affairs. But as Prime Minister of a coalition he was decidedly unfortunate, especially as his ministry was divided when such a War he had to carry on demanded particular unity of councils. During the two years he was Premier he made an excellent impression upon the Queen who wrote to him a letter expressing her feelings in hearty terms on his resignation. "She wishes to say what a pang it is for her to separate from so kind and dear and valued a friend as Lord Aberdeen has ever been to her since she has known him. The day he became her Prime Minister was a very happy one for her," etc. Lord Stanmore with filial piety and reverence, a generation after his death in 1860, wrote a monograph on Aberdeen for the well-known series, "The Queen's Prime Ministers" in which he gives not only the narrative of his life, but also a picture of him as he appeared to his intimate friends and relatives so high an authority as Lord Morley has praised the book and called it excellent. It has passed through several editions. It is well worthy of appearing in the same series which also has Froude's sketch of Beaconsfield. Lord Stanmore recently appeared again in the role of biographer, and wrote a very good life of his father's colleague and friend Sidney Herbert. His active career lay in the minor colonies where he distinguished himself much though necessarily his work did not attract public notice.

THE MILITARY BANDS.

We yesterday reproduced an article from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which it is very confidently asserted that the startling proposal has been made to abolish all brass bands in the British Army except those of the Household troops. This is a subject in which residents in India will take a peculiar interest, and no doubt many of us will search for more news in to-day's mail. In the meantime we have only the authority of the evening paper mentioned, but the statements which it makes are very definite and leave no doubt that at least the proposal is to be seriously made. "The matter," says the *Pall Mall*, "is to be brought prominently under the notice of the House of Commons, when it reassembles, and if it is clearly shown that there is any real weight of opinion in favour of the abolition of the brass bands of the Army—and everything points to this being forthcoming—then the step is likely to be taken at the earliest possible moment." In India the British Army supplies us with our best bands, and in a country where there are so few facilities for popular and social amusement, it is not difficult to imagine the great gap which would be made in the jaded Anglo-Indian's life by the taking away of an institution of such standing in the country as our British regimental bands. Whatever the outcry might be in Great Britain, if this proposal were to be put into effect, we feel quite sure it would be even greater in India, proportionately to the number of people concerned. Throughout India, the band in the evening whether it be at the club, in a public garden or as in Bombay in the familiar "bandstand," is probably the one form of entertainment, which gives pleasure to the greatest number of people. Old and young alike enjoy it and nowadays it provides amusement not merely for the European community, but to numbers of many Indian communities as well. A visit to the Bombay band-stand on any night, when a band is playing will show this abundantly, so that the loss of the bands of the British regiments would alone be a greater sacrifice than residents in this country would readily make; but further it is not unlikely that were such a step to be taken at Home the Military Department here, on which demands for economy are so constantly made, would be pressed to follow suit. We might then lose the bands of the Indian Army and even the volunteers—a prospect which could not be countenanced for a moment. Fortunately, the affection of the public at Home for their military bands is so strong that we do not believe economy will be effected at their expense, even if the amount to be saved were ten times what it is likely to be. In England, as well as in India, the bands are a public institution, which the public require and which the public should to a very large extent pay for. In consideration of the occasions on which they have the private use of the bands' services, officers should contribute to their cost but we thoroughly agree that it is an injustice to impose compulsory subscriptions on junior officers. To abolish the bands would be false economy, for it would deprive the public of a genuine need, for which the public should—and would, we think—be willing to pay. What is required is that the bands should be established on a different financial basis.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Dacca this morning en route for Calcutta where he arrives this morning.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the grant of money to the Municipal Committee, Lahore, for the purchase of a motor water sprinkler for use on Lahore roads.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper to eight per cent. per annum.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana" with the homeward mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 3-30 a.m. yesterday.

During the week ending January 30, 587 chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. Of these, 586 chests were shipped per s. s. "Assaye" to China, the remaining one being shipped per s. s. "Palamcotta" for Zanzibar. During the same period 360 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

A paragraph is going the round of the newspapers, says the *Pioneer*, that Lord Morley was "a staunch upholder of the settled fact of the partition and had to be moved out of the way" in order that the scheme for a Presidency of Bengal might be carried out. A well-informed correspondent at Home assures us that the late Secretary of State warmly approved of the change, in all its details. This will doubtless be made clear when the debate in the House of Lords takes place on Lord Curzon's initiative. The date of that debate, by the way, cannot yet be known, as the course of business will only be settled after Parliament has reassembled. It is understood that the bill amending the India Councils Act will be introduced into the House of Commons at the earliest possible date. The draft was approved some time ago.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CLAIMS OF WOMEN.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Mr. Cecil M. Chapman, metropolitan magistrate, speaking at Westbourne Park Chapel on the subject of "Woman and Citizenship," said women wanted recognition as human beings; they wanted liberty to make use of the talents they possessed. The attitude of mind of nine out of ten men was the attitude of mind of Burke, that women were a negligible quantity. Why did women sacrifice themselves, and submit to indignity, misrepresentation, and pain? Because there was a sense of oppression, which had become at last unendurable. The wrong was that women were not recognised as individuals before the law and in the Constitution. They were treated by men as if they were so tender that they ought to be safeguarded. Women asked for no privilege without welcoming the corresponding responsibility. What they wanted was a human world, a human home. If the laws were directed to their homes and to the whole of the individuals that made up the State, the whole State would be improved.

MODERN MOTHERS.

An interesting comparison between the mother of to-day and the mother of the Victorian period was drawn by Mr. P. Shaw Jeffrey, of Colchester School, yesterday, at the annual meeting at the London Guildhall of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters. Mr. Jeffrey said they must not forget the changed relationships that had come about between parents and their children in late years owing to the extension of the week-end habit, the growing emancipation of women, and the greater facilities for pleasure. They had to bemoan the loss of the Early Victorian mother as a factor in education. That good lady, with her love of her garden and the things of the countryside, and her patient, gentle education of her children in the names and the ways and wants of animals, had been replaced by a more robust type of mother, acclimatised to golf in all weathers, a reliable half-back at hockey, and an excellent partner at bridge. The modern mother was an excellent companion for her children, but her interests did not lie so much with their mental as their physical education. The race was probably the gainer in physical fitness; but as an educative influence the mother of the present day had lost ground.

SCHOOL FOR BRIDES.

In response to the growing clamour against the modern girl who marries without first acquiring even an elementary acquaintance with housekeeping, a course of instruction for brides has been established at Pittsburg in connection with the Margaret Morrison School for Women, which Mr. Carnegie founded and endowed in memory of his mother. In making the announcement the managers of the school stipulate that no student younger than twenty-one years of age may enter for the course, as otherwise, girls knowing that they could easily become good housekeepers, might be subjected in greater numbers than heretofore to the temptation of eloping. Since the announcement of the course more than fifty applications have been received from young housewives for instruction in the science of keeping house.

BACHELORS' PARADISE.

A Bachelors' Paradise will be one of the features of the third annual Simple Life and Healthy Food Conference and Exhibition to be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, during the last week of March. "The idea of the Bachelors' Paradise," Mrs. Ernest Schofield, the organising secretary of the exhibition, stated yesterday, "is to make young men independent of the help of the other sex. The many young men rush into early marriages with young women—who are totally unfitted to be housekeepers—just because they think they will be made more comfortable thereby. "They find out their mistake to late, and if they will only come to our Bachelors' Paradise they will be taught how to do things for themselves. The mysteries of sewing on buttons and the general mending of clothes will be explained by women instructors. The arts of cooking and washing up pots and pans and the particular manner in which woollen clothes should be cleansed will be demonstrated. Man, in a word, will be taught to live alone."

WINTER SPORTS.

There are over six hundred of us in this Bernese Oberland village of Wengen. We are all British, and we address the natives in a compound jargon of German and French, and the waiters and postcard dealers and traffickers in wooden bears and other Swiss things answer us in passable English. Probably a few million people are still left at home; but everybody one knows seems to be in Switzerland this winter. The Alpine season is in full swing, and the hotel proprietors smile broadly. Most of them could hang out the theatrical notice "House Full." We have many celebrities, from Radical M. P.s down to mere authors, and we are promised a Peer and two duchesses within the next few days. The Swiss made the Alps, but the British foot the bill. Quite astonishing this haste to Switzerland in the New Year holidays. Time was when the only English to be encountered in these mountains in winter-time were the semi-lunged. Now the sturdy ones come in their thousands. There are more holiday-makers than in August. The Boulogne-Bale express has to be run in half a dozen portions, and you cannot get a decent bedroom unless you have booked it weeks beforehand. The air was clean and fresh, and hearts throbbed happily. You cannot be miserable in Switzerland in the hey-glory of winter-time. You may not skate, nor ski, nor curl, nor toboggan; but you can sit in the sunshine and blink and feel your nose frizzle crimson. Stay-at-homes shiver at the thought of snow at an altitude of 4,500 feet. Bless them; but we do not feel the cold here. All the damp is frozen out of the atmosphere, and though we wrap warmly there is no marrow-racking clamminess and pink-nosed miserableness such as folk in England must be enduring. See the early morning throng. Behold the ski-ers, men and women in their heavy white jerseys and woollen caps and short garments and legs swathed in putties and boots big and businesslike. The skis are long, slim things which look like the toothpicks of giants. There is ski-ing up by the Wengen-Alp and there is a noisy, jolly, fresh-faced throng clamouring for tickets at the toy railway station. In front of the mountain train is a snow-plough, then a wagon in which skis and toboggans are piled, then a couple of open coaches and then the engine electrically worked. We are pushed at a sort of quick crawl up the mountain side, and we peer over the side into the chasm-like Lauterbrunnen valley, gaze at the wool-clouds over Interlaken, and babble the customary ecstasies about the glories of the mountains. First station, the Siding. Out tumble the tobogganers and their sleds. There is a serpentining toboggan run—dive, a swerve, a dash, up a bank and down a hollow, a heave and a lurch—and cheery old boys, probably churchwardens at home, and elderly dames who at first were so shy about sitting straddle-legged, are off with blithe cries, pursued by their laughing sons and daughters. The train pushes on—"through such a forest of Christmas trees," says the small boy—and the snow-plough jousts the humped snow out of the way. Up and up, and spirits rise with the altitude. The second and final stopping-place, the Water Station, the snow being too deep to go further. Out with the skis and the tramp begins. Ski-ers and those who do not ski have luncheon-bags swung behind them. Indian file we go, crunch-crunch over the snow. We are hot and we perspire. But the life is worth living. The world is all white and bleak and the wind is singing mournfully, and snow-spray is being blown from the shoulders of the Jungfrau and at intervals is the artillery of avalanches. Over an hour's tramp and we are in the restaurant at the Schiedegg, and we have out our hardboiled eggs sandwiches and the Frauleins bring us beer and coffee. You can read in guide-books all about the view from the Schiedegg, those craggy Alpine monsters the Wetterhorn, the Eigar, the Munch, the Jungfrau towering overhead and little Grindelwald nestling in the far-down valley. The ski-ers strap their skis to their heavy boots, and while some are off to Grindelwald—getting back by train in time for dinner—others will take the slopes back to Wengen. Talk about the delights of aeroplaning: have you ever been on skis? You glide and you whiz down the slopes, you take gentle gradients and you risk swift declines, and possibly you have a fearsame spill in the snow. Ski-ing is the most exhilarating pastime in the world.

A WIFE.

Quite recently I attended a debate at a woman's club where there was a discussion on "How a woman can develop her own individuality in order to attain success." One of the most prominent speakers said to me; "What process do you adopt to develop your individuality? I fear she was not entirely pleased with my answer when I replied, "I have always been too busy helping my husband to develop his individuality in order that he might attain success in his career, and my personal gifts have all been used in my duties as a wife."

THE IDEAL LIFE.

As a matter of fact there has been no sacrifice on my part; to help my husband by every means in my power to realise success in his career was the ideal life I set before my eyes even on the first day we were engaged, and I consider that there is more joy and happiness in serving the man I love than in working entirely to develop my own particular individuality. And my husband has been fortunate enough to attain success, and though he tells all his friends that he would never have got to the summit of his career without my help I do not think he quite realises that the real value of my services has lain in the constant attention to what are generally considered but the trifling attentions of domestic life. Perhaps the maternal element must play the largest part if a wife really wishes to keep her husband in such mental and physical trim that he can fully develop all his faculties, and she must watch over him as a mother watches over her child, thinking nothing too small to escape her attention and planning out her daily routine always with the idea that the house must be run with a view to his comfort and interest. For instance, it may seem a trifling matter to many women who are absorbed in some great artistic career that I made it my first business to study my husband's digestion. When I had discovered the diet that suited him I learned to cook the meals myself in order that I might always be able to instruct any servant to serve them in the right way. To look after a husband's physical health means incessant attention and care, but to worry and fidget a man about his muffler and overcoat and to suggest continually that he will catch cold if he omits certain wifely precaution is a great mistake. The overcoat and muffler were always in their place if required by the exigencies of the weather, the suit of clothes that was necessary for change was always laid out in his dressing room, and a fire lit on a wet day so that the additional warmth might revive any drooping spirits; and sandwiches and soup were ready for him if he came home in the small hours of the morning after a day spent in unremitting work.

A TIRED MAN.

Silence is a wonderful minister to a tired man: all the little attentions to his physical comfort could be offered without any great flow of words and I found that such a small service as quietly leaving a cup of beef tea on a table when my husband was at work was more likely to be accepted than if I had spent ten minutes in imploring him to drink it and expatiating on the benefits it would do him later. His physical health thus attended to I then considered it my duty to minister to his career in every social way that was possible. I saved him from wasting his time.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. W. L. Strange, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's service with effect from the afternoon of the 21st April next.

On return from leave Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, is appointed Chief Engineer in Sind with effect from the 22nd April next vice Mr. Strange. Mr. Beale will have charge of the office of the Secretary, Indus River Commission.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona District, Vice Mr. W.R. Lewis proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Lieutenant H. W. Bell is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Political Agent.

The Major-General Commanding Aden Brigade and Political Resident, Aden, has nominated Lieutenant G. T. C. Perram, R. G. A., to be his Political Aide-de-Camp with effect from 15th January.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. E. P. White to be Assistant Superintendent of the Police, Sholapur, and to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. A. Kelly or pending further orders.

Sergeant H. E. Wilkinson, Supervisor, First Grade, P. W. D., is transferred from the Poona to the Ahmednagar District.

Sub-Conductor W. J. Brown, Supervisor, Second Grade, P. W. D., is transferred from the Ahmednagar to the Poona District.

Mr. W. G. Clabby, Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, is granted with effect from the 1st May or subsequent date he combined leave for two years.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 27 was 687, giving a death-rate of 36·47 per annum per thousand as against 37.21 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·31 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 75 died from fevers; 16, plague; 15, small-pox; 14, measles; 10, cholera; 2, leprosy; 32, phthisis; 26, diseases of the nervous system; 190, affections of the respiratory organs; 45, diarrhoea; 35, dysentery; 38, still-born; 95, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 324; Hindu low caste, 103; Musalman, 134; Parsi, 26; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 1; European, 5; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 458 as against 422 for the corresponding period of last year, and 403 the average over the past five years.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

ROYAL FAMILY DECIDES FOR PEACE.

Japanese Troops Stationed at Mukden.

[[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, JAN. 31.

The Empress has informed the Cabinet that peace has been decided upon, and has instructed the Ministers to arrange accordingly.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 1.

A telegram from Mukden states that in consequence of the arrest of a Japanese, on suspicion ot conducting revolutionary propaganda, a detachment of Japanese troops entered Mukden to protect the lives and property of the Japanese.

A message further states that 37 Revolutionaries were executed on the 30th, and 31st of January.

THE END OF CIVIL WAR.

DEC. 30.

No piece of news that has emanated from Peking during the past two or three months will have been received with more general satisfaction than the announcement that the Throne will abide by the decision of a National Conference as to the form that the future government of China shall take. It scarcely required to be said that this decision was regarded in the capital as tantamount to abdication. In point of fact it is open to question whether the Conference will ever meet for this precise purpose or whether, having met, its decision on the question would be more than a matter of form. The opinion of any conference is a foregone conclusion, and in view of the present deadlock it cannot but be felt that frank acceptance of that verdict is the most hopeful solution. Objections might be raised as to the method of calling such an assembly and as to the precise representative character of its utterances when assembled. Moreover, those who believe in constitutional monarchy as being preferable to a republic would base their belief on considerations wider than what any one country presents, and they cannot, therefore, be expected to change their views in a moment. But the issue lies between conviction and expediency. The one overwhelming point of importance is the need of peace, the cessation of civil war: and it would be folly in view of all circumstances to quarrel with the one irrevocable condition which China, or that portion of it that can give expression to its views, has laid down for the attainment of that end. In many quarters an impression prevails that the Throne will not even wait for the decision of the Conference. The point is of no great importance excepting in so far as every day's delay now before the establishment of a central and authoritative government will be received with impatience. In any event, nothing could be fairer than the agreement arrived at yesterday in what was presumably the last meeting of the Peace Conference, and further proceedings may be awaited with as much confidence as transition from one form of government to another admits.

As matters stand we should not have long to wait for the birth of that central power for which, without underrating what has actually been done in the way of organization within the revolting provinces, the world at large has been looking. Hard upon the news from Peking comes the announcement of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's election as President of the Chinese Republic. There can be no doubt that the choice was wisely made. Alike in personality, length of service to the cause and independence, owing to his long absence from China, of all possible cliques, Dr. Sun is clearly the right man for the great task that lies before him. In due course he will no doubt select his own Cabinet with the approval of his advisers, in the orthodox manner, which will be able to speak and act in the name of united China. Two points, however, are to be noted. In the first place it is, for the time being, a Military Government, it might almost be called Dictatorship, with which China has to reckon. As our Changsha correspondent wrote yesterday in an extraordinarily illuminating review of the position in Hunan: "It is as far as ever from being a government of the people, for the people and by the people." The government of China remains almost as much an oligarchy as when it was wielded by the Manchus, with this difference that it is for the first time a Chinese oligarchy which can accordingly claim the approval of the Empire. These things are incidental to, indeed a necessity of, the situation, and their acceptance is materially aided by the deserved reputation of the Chinese as the most easily government people in the world. But they require to be borne in mind because the future disposition of the enormous number of armed men now in the field presents, as in the case of other revolutions, an undeniable problem. It is plain that there is plenty of work for them to do in restoring order in the countryside. But there is little glory to be won from such an occupation proportionately to the toil it involves, and the possibility of disaffection among some at least of those who have learned their importance to the destiny of China has to be faced.

The second consideration upon which stress must be laid is that the real work of revolution has yet to be done. None, we may believe, is better aware of this than the leaders of the movement; and but for the premature explosion at Wuchang, which brought matters to a head several months before it was designed to take place, the way before the new Government might have been smoother. But in any case, it is truism that destructive work is infinitely easier than constructive. The days of heroic deeds in the field are over, and the greater demands of patient, unseen self-sacrifice in the council chamber are at hand. Apart from the fate of the Manchus themselves, with whom there is every reason to believe that the Republic Government, will deal fairly, occasions of discord must arise within the popular party. Even the election of Dr. Sun was not unanimous, a small matter, perhaps, but to be noted; and the precise degree of provincial autonomy under the new "regime" will not be too easy to determine. Such difficulties will assuredly find plenty of ill-wishers towards the new order to magnify them, and among these we have no intention of enrolling ourselves. The leaders of the party are prepared for obstacles and there is no reason why they need prove insurmountable; but it is perhaps permissible to make a special appeal to the ranks immediately below the leaders, the vast floating fringe that hangs about the skirts of all republican governments, whose component parts, if they cannot make, can assuredly mar. The Republic of China has a splendid chance, a virile, industrious and docile population, a land of boundless wealth, and the good wishes of all the world. At least some years, however, must still elapse before it can fully enter into its kingdom. In the meantime it has need of patience and of men, of all who have given proof of statesmanship and understanding, no matter on which side their services may hitherto have been enlisted.—" N. C. Herald".

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

The "Times" Mildly Blames Russia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The *Times*, in an article on Mr. Shuster, admits that the situation in Persia could not have become so deplorable and dangerous, had the British and Russian Governments and officials been co-operating frankly and intimately, or had they realized that the state of public opinion recommended that the Russians should adapt the conduct of their officials in Persia rather more closely to the British interpretation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

"HOME RULE FOR INDIA."

Discussion by East India Association.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Before the East India Association to-day, Mr. J. B. Pennington read a paper on "Home Rule for India," on behalf of the veteran historian, Mr. Henry Keene.

While regarding the recent reforms as marking a transitory stage, which was obviously intended to prepare for Home Rule, Mr. Pennington said the British nation would be false alike to honour and expediency if it gave full power to races, which had not established their claim to confidence.

Sir J. D. Rees, who presided, said it was futile to think of Home Rule for India, since the country could not support an adequate navy.

The Extremist, Saklatwala, was cheered by many young Indians present, when he rose to speak.

Mr. Sossodia, Editor of the *Rajput*, however, was hissed by them when he said there might be defects in British government, but they should appeal to the generosity of the British people, Home Rule being impossible while they were divided in language and sentiment. He, for example, would greatly dislike any Indian rule, but that of a Rajput.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Legislatures for Chief Commissioners.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

It is understood that the impending Bill, giving effect to the changes announced at the Delhi Durbar, will also include an authorisation for the creation of Legislatures for Chief Commissionerships, the Government of India intending to exercise its power for retaining the Legislature in Assam after its separation from Eastern Bengal, and creating one in the Central Provinces.

GERMAN JUDGE AND MR. STEWART.

Appeal for Public Trial Refused.

LEIPZIG, JAN. 31.

At the opening of his trial to-day, Mr. Bertrand Stewart was seen to be alert and self-possessed, while he answered frankly and without hesitation.

A prolonged and singular interrogation of the prisoner took place as to his means, relationships and capacities. He replied that he had £2,000 a year, and a private fortune of £12,000. He knew the difference between a cruiser and a merchantman, but nothing of naval affairs.

When the judge said that every German child knew the merchantmen attached to the Navy, Mr. Stewart congratulated the Germans on educating their children better than did Great Britain. He expressed a strong desire to fight against the judge's distinguished country, if it attacked England.

The remainder of the proceedings was held *in camera*, in spite of Mr. Stewart's appeal for publicity, in view of the falsehoods circulated by the German Press.

JAPANESE CAPITAL IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 1.

On the instructions of the Republican Government, the Hantmang Ironworks Company has signed the preliminary contract with Japanese financiers through the agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the admission of Japanese capital into the Company, which will subsequently lend the Nanking Government five million taels.

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

Defence to Government Suit.

NEW YORK, FEB. 1.

The Steel Corporation has filed a reply to the allegations contained in the Government suit. It denies that its object is in any way to restrict trade, or to prevent competition, and contends that its operations have not had that effect.

UNREST IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Two bombs exploded in Monastir to-day, and did some small damage.

SIR R. BADEN-POWELL'S TOUR.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

General Sir R. Baden-Powell arrived in New York to-day, and had a great welcome from the Boy Scouts.

[Sir R. Baden-Powell is on an almost world-wide tour, undertaken with the object of extending the Boy Scouts' movement, and furthering its aims. Besides the United States, he will visit the West Indies, Canada, Australasia and South Africa.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The death is announced of Sir David Welch.

[Sir David Nairne Welch, K. C. V. O. was born in 1820. He was navigating Sub-Lieut in 1843; Staff Commander in 1863; Staff Captain in 1871 and retired in 1878, he commanded the Royal Yachts, "Fairy" and "Albert," from 1848 to 1878. He married Caroline the daughter of the late Commander Poole, R. N.]

THE PORTUGUESE STRIKES.

One Thousand Arrests in Lisbon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, JAN. 31.

Altogether one thousand arrests have been made.

The situation in the city is becoming normal, and the papers are again being published.

Parliament will resume its sittings to-morrow.

Evora is also quiet, but an affray is reported from Coimbra, where the police dispersed the strikers with sabres.

LISBON, FEB. 1.

The Government has engaged motor-cars to distribute in the provinces statements explaining the causes of the disturbances, which, the Government declares, were promoted by the Trade Unionists in co-operation with the Anarchists, supported by the gold of the Monarchists.

LISBON, FEB. 1.

The troops continue to make *battues* day and night, and numerous fresh arrests have been made.

A bomb exploded yesterday evening in Flores Square, and killed three persons. A bomb factory has been discovered in the trade union head-quarters.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Captured British Motor Launch.

ROME, FEB. 1.

The motor launch belonging to Messrs. Thorneycroft, which was seized by the Italian cruiser "Piemonte," has arrived at Massowah. The Italian account of the capture says that the launch was flying the British merchant flag, also a Turkish national emblem.

PERIM, FEB 1,

An Italian warship, on Jan. 30, took ten prisoners from a native pearling boat on the Yemen coast, and killed two men who were swimming ashore.

Hoha was bombarded by warships on January 24th and Djebbanah on the 27th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

The Secretaries of the Tripoli relief fund, Madras, announce that up-to-date they have collected and remitted through the Turkish Consul, Madras, Rs. 21,144 for the relief of Muslim sufferers in Tripoli.

EURASIAN EDUCATION FUND.

Real Conception of English Ideals.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

A meeting was held in London to-day, in support of the Eurasian Education Fund.

Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, who presided, said however unwise such mixtures might be, physiologically, a quarter of a million Eurasians were there, and we had no right to neglect them. Eurasians, he continued, expressed pride in their European blood, but these ideas remained phantasms of their imagination.

The Bishop declared "We want to give them in education such a conception of English ideals, that these ideals will become part and parcel of their character."

THEIR MAJESTIES AT GIBRALTAR.

Spanish Fleet Pays a Visit to the Rock.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Infante Don Carlos, representing King Alfonso, arrived to-day at Gibraltar with three Spanish warships to greet the King and Queen.

This is the first time a Spanish fleet has visited Gibraltar since 1873.

GIBRALTAR, FEB. 1.

The King presented colours to the South Staffordshire Regiment, and conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on General Sir Archibald Hunter.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

Modification of New Bill.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

At the request of the State Department, the American Senate has modified the Dillingham Bill, revising and codifying it, so as not to offend Japan.

The modification consists of the addition of the words "unless otherwise provided by treaty" after the proviso excluding persons "ineligible to become citizens by naturalization."

Japan argued that Japanese immigration was already restricted by treaty, and that it was humiliating to be declared inadmissible.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 1.

The railway strike continues, but the companies have informed Government that the goods traffic is normal and that passenger service is in accordance with the provisional time table authorised by Government.

SIR GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

LONDON, FEB 1.

Sir George Sutherland will sail in the "Oldavia" for Bombay on Friday.

[Sir George Henry Sutherland, Kt., is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., East India Merchants, Calcutta, and a Director of the Bank of Bengal. He was president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1900-1. Sheriff of Calcutta, in 1907 and 1908; was Mercantile Member of the Bengal Legislative Council 1900-2 and 1907-8.]

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH AT SECUNDERABAD.

Dinner at the Residency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 1,

Colonel and Mrs. Pinhey gave an enjoyable dinner party in honour of Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh last evening at Bolarum at the Residency. There were about fifty guests including Major General Kenyon Slaney C. B., Brigadier General and Mrs. Rodwell, Brigadier General Burton, Colonel Wolley-Dodd, Colonel and Mrs. Marshall, Colonel and Mrs. Astwey Smith, and Colonel and Mrs Pollard, Colonel and Mrs. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Walker, Colonel and Mrs. Batten, Colonel and Mrs Lowther, Colonel Roche and Major and Mrs. Minchin.

The band of the 7th Dragoon Guards played a fine selection of music during the dinner.

LATER.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief concluded his inspection of Secunderabad Garrison to-day and left by special train at 4-30 p.m. for Madras.

This morning H. E. witnessed the combined operations by troops in the neighbourhood of Bowenpilly force of all arms under General Rodwell attacking a skeleton force under Col. Roche. The day's scheme concluded with a frontal attack on the skeleton army's position which was splendidly carried out, the final phase being a charge by the two Infantry Brigades, which was very thrilling and realistic. The troops looked extremely fit and acquitted themselves well, earning an expression of praise from His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh visited the lines of almost every unit in this large garrison and was particularly interested in the efficient arrangements at the Station Hospital where he visited the tents of the two soldiers of the King's Light Infantry who are suffering from plague, giving each a cheery word, the departure to-day was private, only the Resident and the G. O. C. and Staff being present.

SEQUEL TO AN INTER-MARRIAGE.

Suit for Dowry Amount.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 1.

At the Allahabad High Court Justices Sir Henry Griffin and Chamier have decided an interesting appeal of Mussamat Humayun Begum alias Louisa Gardner against the decision of the Subordinate Judge of Aligarh. Tha parties were connected with the families of the Emperor Bahadur Shah and the well-known Gardners. It appeared that Princess Malka, sister of Bahadur Shah, had lived with one Gardner, an Irishman, as his wife. She had by him a son named Suleman Shikho. Gardner. Suleman had one daughter, Humayun Begum, the plaintiff in the case, and one son named Shepherd Gardner Humayun who married in 1880 Kamran Shikoh Gardner, son of Sikander Shikoh Gardner and Kulsum Zamini Begum, daughter of Mirza Anjum Shikoh, Moghul Princess of Delhi. Humayun Begum alleged that Kamran Shikoh Gardner had married her on 22nd October 1880, that her dower was fixed at Rs. 40,000, that Kamran Shikoh had executed a kabin-nama as to it on the very date in her favour, that Kamran had died leaving her his widow and first three defendants, his daughters, as heirs, that defendants other than her daughters were in possession of his property, and that in all Rs. 20,000 out of that dower money came to her in one form or another. She claimed to recover Rs. 20,000 balance. Defendants denied that Kamrun Shikoh had married the plantiff or that Rs. 40,000 was fixed as her dower debt. Also that Kamran Shikoh was not a Mahommedan. The Subordinate Judge held that Kamran Shikoh had married the plaintiff in the Mahomedan form and that Rs. 40,000 was fixed as her dower, but he found that only Rs. 20,000 were due to the plaintiff. On appeal the plaintiff claimed a further sum of Rs. 13,000 be decreed and their Lordships passed a decree for that amount.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

Captain Gardiner-Waterman is transferred on promotion from 13th Battery, Neemuch, to 91st Battery, Peshawar.

Major-General Kenyon Slaney, Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade. Secunderabad, is granted 3 months' leave in India.

Captain Smith Rewse, 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 67th Battery, R. F. A., at Neemuch.

Lieut. O. D. Bennett, 26th Punjabis, is appointed to the North West Frontier Militia.

Major W. B. Leslie, R. E., is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, at Army Head-quarters vice Major Sanders, R. E.

Colonel Lean, General Staff Officer, Lucknow Division, has been selected for appointment as Inspector-General of Volunteers in succession to Major General Gray.

Captain C. R. Hill from "Z" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Nowshera.

Lieut. G. C. Richardson, 18th Battery, Nowshera, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, and posted to "Z" Battery, Amballa.

SENTRY SHOOTS AT FELLOW SEPOYS.

One man Killed and Another Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

A regrettable incident is reported from Cannanore, where a sepoy on guard at the Armoury shot at two men who had failed to answer his challenge, one of the men being killed and the other wounded. Both turned out to be sepoys of the same Regiment.

EMPIRE'S CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Congress to be Held in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The eighth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will be held in London during the week commencing 10th June, 1912

THE P. and O. Company's s s. "India" with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, passed. Suez at 3 a.m. yesterday.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Appreciative Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

Lord Carmichael presided this evening over a very large public meeting convened by Mr. A. E. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras, at which the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Madras records with gratitude the far-reaching and beneficent effects of the Royal Visit to this country. His Majesty the King-Emperor's message of sympathy and hope has strengthened throughout the country the feelings of abiding attachment and loyalty to the person and throne of the Sovereign. Their Majesties' solicitude for the welfare of all classes has resulted in knitting closer the ties that bind the two countries together and has raised great hopes in the people of this country of brighter and more prosperous future under the aegis of the British Crown. Their Majesties' visit has conduced to greater union and contentment amongst the people of India. We desire to convey to the English nation an expression of our cordial good-will and an assurance of our warm attachment to the Empire."

THE LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

Madras Message of Condolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State by the Governor of Madras:—"May I be permitted to express sorrow with which I and so many of His Imperial Majesty's subjects of this country have heard of the death of the Duke of Fife and our respectful sympathy with His Imperial Majesty."

The following telegram was received in reply from the King-Emperor:—"I sincerely thank you and the people of the Madras Presidency for your kind sympathy in my great trouble."

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 1.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 31st that a letter has been brought from the Dihong exploration party which states that the country on the north of Shimong is more thickly populated; that salt is useless for barter as it can be obtained from the Tibetans for an equal weight of rice. Survey work by the Dihong exploration party is much impeded by rain and mist.

The Miri Mission.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

A correspondent, writing from the Miri Mission, says:—"The valley of the Subansiri lies to the north, a well-cultivated valley containing several large villages. Here, at least, the part of the mystery of this river is cleared up. It is not a branch of the Dihong, but rises from the west having two or three large tributaries rising in the snows due north. None of the natives of the Kamla know anything of the people who inhabit the Subansiri, and, until this range was ascended, it was even doubtful whether it was inhabited or not. It is hoped that a small party will be able to push its way up the valley and bring back information regarding these tribes."

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

When the Special Tribunal sat this morning to try the Ashe Murder Case, the Public Prosecutor continued the address on the evidence against the 14th (last) accused as to his presence at the house of Dharmaraja Iyer and at the meeting at Ponalur, This accused according to the evidence of the witness, Venkatarama Iyer, was the person who blindfolded him and asked him to take the oath.

LATER.

The Public Prosecutor in the Ashe murder case to-day completed reviewing the evidence against the last accused and when the Court rose for the day he was dealing with the points involved and in reply to the Court istimated that the would close the case to-morrow.

NEW ROAD IN SIMLA HILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 1.

The construction in Simla Hills of a new and important road, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, has been sanctioned. The new road starts from Baina on the Sutlej and runs from there on Kot which is close to the Jalori Pass. The new alignment avoids steep gradients on the present road and will prove of considerable convenience in the case of fruit traffic between the Kulu Valley, Simla and the plains.

LAHORE PARSI FIRE TEMPLE.

Management Trouble.

LAHORE, FEB. 1.

There has been some fresh trouble ever the local Parsi Fire Temple, Mr Dastur, who was connected with the temple for the last twenty years, has been summarily dismissed, and the Fire Temple has been practically closed. There is great excitement among the Parsi community.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

A fire broke out in Sinbyugyun last evening. Ninety-five houses with property worth nearly Rs 40,000 were burnt. Many were rendered homeless.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 1.

Promises of new subscriptions amounting to two lakhs eighty-four thousand rupees are announced in connection with the meeting held yesterday in aid of the Hindu University. Babu Moti Chand subscribed one lakh.

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

Calcutta Press on Trades Dinner Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

Discussing the remarks on the removal of the Capital made by Mr. Emerson, Master of the Calcutta Trades Association, in his speech last night, the *Englishman* says: "Mr. Emerson boldly upheld the right of the community to be consulted where such great changes are involved. This right we will not upon any account surrender, and the sooner the Government understand the mood of the European community of Calcutta and of India the better."

The *Indian Daily News* says: "One of the most remarkable things at the Trades dinner was the entire absence of any indication that the slightest sympathy is felt with the anti-Delhi feeling which is said to be raging *sub rosa*. Mr. Emerson dealt with the change in becoming style—in the style of that manly, self-reliant citizenship which we should like to associate with Calcutta—leaving Delhi to glory in her Imperial traditions."

GHENT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Proposed to ba Held in 1913.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

A Universal and International Exhibition will be opened in Ghent in April, 1913, and close at the end of October of the same year. After Brussels, Antwerp and Liege, the old capital of Flanders in her turn means to assert her commercial manufacturing importance by inviting the wide world's manufacturers to her intended exhibition. The Exhibitions of 1885 and 1884 in Antwerp, 1897 and 1910 in Brussels, 1905 in Liege all proved to be great successes. Ghent, no doubt, will prove to be equalto these.

A general classification will show the following groups:— 1, Fine Arts; 2, Education; 3, Instruments and general methods connected with Letters, Sciences and Arts; 4, Plant and general methods connected with machinery; 5, Electricity; 6, Civil engineering means of transport; 7, Agriculture; horticulture and abhoriculture; 9, Forests and shooting, hunting, fruit gathering; 10, Articles of food; 11, Mines, Metallurgy; 12, Decoration and furnishing of public buildings and private houses; 13, Yarns, woven fabrics and wearing apparel; 14, Chemical industry; 15, miscellaneous industries; 16, Social Economy; 17, Public Health, charitable institutions; 18, Practical education, economic institutions, female handicraft; 19, Trade colonisation; 20, Land and Sea Forces; 21, Sports, and 22, Congresses and Conferences.

VALUE PAYABLE POST.

Amendment Bill Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has recently had under consideration the Post Office Act Amendment Bill which they generally accept. The Committee however points out that the object of Clause 2 is to increase rates on parcels in particular localities where it is found that maximum rates levied under the existing Act are unremunerative. It has to be noted, in this connection that the English Post Office Act fixes no maximum rates for the parcel post.

Fears have been entertain ed by the Trades Association that the new powers which are to be conferred upon the Postmaster-General by Clause 8 of the Bill may press hardly upon a *bona fide* trader who used the value payable system. There appears to be a possibility of this danger arising and the Committee have accordingly recommended that the rule to be formed under the Clause should be most carefully considered before their introduction. With reference to Clause 8 it may be observed that as the law stands it is illegal to withhold from the sender of a value payable article payment of money received from the addressee even if the article may have obviously been sent to defraud the addressee. The amendment introduced by Clause 8 will enable the Governor General in Council to make rules authorising the Postmaster General to take action in such cases.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

Sanction has been accorded to a survey being carried out by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company for a light line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge from Gya Station on the East Indian Railway to Shergatty, a distance of about 29 miles. This survey will be known as the Gya-Shergatty Railway Svrvey.

Mr. Eric Alan Rebach is appointed a Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent and posted to the North Western State Railway.

MILITARY ECONOMIES.

Compulsory Requirements of Troops.

In the Budget discussion next month in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, says the "Pioneer," it is inevitable that the subject of military economies will be once more raised. We are quite in agreement with those who press for a reduction of expenditure on lines that will not effect the efficiency of the garrison as a whole, but there are certain compulsory requirements that should not be overlooked. Thus the Infantry in India have not yet been provided with the long bayonet, though it has been under issue at Home during the past year. Looking a little ahead it is clear also that provision must be made for the cost of the new rifle which, according to Lord Haldane, is now being tested. The cost of these measures of rearmament will eventually run into large figures and yet the Army in India cannot be left unprovided with weapons that are an absolute necessity. Further, in respect of ordnance stores there should be no cutting down of supplies to a narrow margin. India is not yet self-supporting in the matter of arms and ammunition, though State factories have been established. The expansion of production in these is a subject which seems to have been overlooked of late, and yet there is much to be said in favour of such a step. Now that the manufacture of first-class steel at the Tata works is about to begin, the gun and rifle-factories on the Hooghly might well be equipped with more machinery and their outturn be teadily increased. This would be true "Swadeshi."

A Gazette of India Extraordinary has been issued containing regulations for the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy and proclaiming the Laccadive Islands and Minicyo to be subject to the Government of Madras, and that they shall be included within the limits of he Madras Presidency.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

TORY DEMOCRACY BY I. M. KENNEDY (Swift)—Which of the two great parties in the State would a student of history suppose to be the more attentive to the claims of the weary masses? Naturally he would say: "The party which is descended from the feudal masters of England." For, of course, in feudal times, whatever your modern Leveller may say to their discredit, there was an interdependence between the different classes of society such as exists scarcely anywhere in Europe to-day. The baron in his castle recognised that he had responsibilities towards all who lived under the protection of his name and walls. He did not always discharge his obligations. In some cases he abused his trust. But, speaking generally, the feudal system was in theory more sensible and in practice not less humane than our social order, or, rather disorder. Unfortunately for those who believe that a nation, no less than a business, needs to be graded upwards from the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the directing minds at the top—unfortunately, too, for the weary masses, the Tory Party has not always kept to its fine national tradition. It has allowed the Whigs to pose as the working man's friends. Instead of insisting that the Liberal policy of laissezfaire, or Devil take the hindmost is responsible for most of the working men's troubles, the tendency of the Tories has been to accept that policy as if it were the final word of human wisdom.

A REACTION.

Happily, there is a reaction coming, and books like this of Mr. Kennedy's are helping it along. Whether it be possible or not to restore really representative government in place of government by professional politicians, content to act as the delegates or mouthpieces of a passing majority of voters there can result nothing but profit from a reading of Mr. Kennedy's vigorous plea in favour of such a change. As a well-known student and interpreter of Nietzsche, he has naturally small patience with the flabby notion that on questions affecting government on man's opinion is as good as another's. Nor is he merely a philosophic politician. He has a capable grasp of practical issues, What his message to the Tories amounts to is this: Go back to the principles of Disraeli who said that if the Tory Party did not represent national feeling it was nothing. Show that you are the party not of a class but of a principle; not banded together for the interests of any group or groups, but for the interest of all. Study to make the weary masses more comfortable and contented. Revive the true feudal tradition. Wise counsel, which in time might serve the State well in addition to reviving the party. But where is the leader of Disraeli's calibre to drive the Tories this way?

THE NAVY AND ITS STORY by Arnold White (Macdonald and Evans)—"The Navy and its Story" is a book for all, though it is primarily meant for boys and girls. It tells briefly in simple words and in the most spirited fashion the splendid tale of that great sea service which watches over the safety of Britain and has made her what she is. It begins with the earliest times and comes down to the super-Dreadnought age. Its value and interest are enhanced by a number of excellent illustrations several of which are devoted to the newest types of ships. It has been subjected to Admiralty examination and criticism, so that its statements may be accepted throughout as authoritative and accurate. A stirring chapter is given to Nelson, and there are several pages of his immortal sayings which should be fresh in the minds of all, though we miss the famous "only numbers can annihilate." From Nelson we are taken to the modern fleet, and are treated to some shrewd remarks on the modern submarines. In a chapter on gunnery Mr. Arnold White speaks with special authority, since he played an honourable part in the campaign to improve the shooting of our Navy. He conveys in a few words a clear idea of the skill involved in quick and accurate firing: A six-inch gun requires thirteen men to serve it. As many as ten shots have been placed on the target in sixty seconds a hit every six seconds. Imagine how many things have to go right when thirteen men handling a 100lb. shell manage to place it on the target a mile or more distant every six seconds. This little book should be used in all schools; it will be a welcome present to any British boy.

THE PRIDE OF DUTTON MARKET, by Marie Connor Leighton (Ward Lock)—The existing tale of subterranean robbers and courtships is engrossing enough, Ida Lee, the woman detective, a "brilliantly handsome, dark woman in a neat red dress that showed off her superb figure to perfection," probably proved a better wife for Lord Cranmore than the lady's maid, Dula Trass, who tells the story, ever could have been. There is a third girl, "the bride," who is really the heroine, but perhaps the least convincing of the trio. She marries the curate after finding out in the last chapter that the villain she had called father was really no relation at all. Ida Lee's courage, ingenuity and self-possession are alike consummate, and [illegible] are us for Dula's assurance that as Lady [illegible]nmore she was "a great acquisition to London society." She must have been.

For some years past "The Englishwoman's Year Book and Directory" has been recognised as one that no intelligent woman—or girl on the threshold of her career—can afford to do without, and the new issue is emphatically the best that has yet appeared, providing a wonderful amount of reliable information on every subject in which modern and energetic women are interested. It is well arranged in ten sections under the self-explanatory headings, Education, University and Research Work, Medicine, Professions and Employments—this section covers an immense range—Public Work, Literature, Art, Music, Legal and General Information, and Clubs, Sports, and Social Life; while the brief special articles that preface each section and sub-section, all written by experts, provide good summaries of each subject, and, incidentally, an excellent review of the year's progress.

"When in doubt consult Whitaker's Almanack" is a maxim that still holds good, and only those who are in the habit of constantly consulting "Whitaker's" closely-printed pages realise the enormous amount of information it contains, and that even the shilling edition provides, in addition to the almanack proper and the mass of data and statistics concerning every public department of national and international life, a condensed but extraordinarily detailed summary of the history of the world in general, and the British Empire in particular, during the past year, a feature so valuable that, since it was instituted many years ago, wise folk have treasured their "back numbers" of the Almanack year by year, and find the old volumes of ever increasing value and interest. The half-crown edition, as usual, is supplemented by a complete and concise gazetteer of every country in the world, a number of important topical articles and reviews, the subjects this year including Geographical Progress and Territorial Changes, illustrated by "Treaty Maps," naval, military, and educational progress throughout the world, and a retrospect of sport, aviation, etc. "Who's Who," that indispensable volume which has been aptly described as "the peerage of achievement," has also increased in size and scope, for the new issue contains no fewer than 2,364 pages, and over 24.000 biographies of men and women in all parts of the world who have inherited, or made for themselves "a name."

JOHN TEMPLE, By Ralph Durand (Macmillan)—A story of Portuguese colonisation in East Africa in the days of Elizabeth. John Temple is an English merchant, who is robbed and enslaved by the Portuguese. He is sent to fight for them in Africa, but the expedition suffers shipwreck, and crew and captain endure terrible hardships. Temple at last gains his freedom, marries a beautiful Portuguese heiress, and founds a colony of his own. It is a good story, of a period and place new to mostreaders.

The New Year already reveals a number of interesting literary announcements. Among the most important books of the season, beyond doubt or question, will be the authorised biography of John Henry Newman, which Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co. will publish before the close of the present month. It is more than twenty-one years since Newman died, and his literary executors have, perhaps, acted wisely in holding back this definitive "Life" until the fires of controversy had burnt down and the leading figures of Newman's time had passed from the field of discussion. At any rate, Mr. Wilfrid Ward has now concluded his labours, and two large volumes will reveal the story of Newman's life from the point at which he himself took leave of the narrative at the close of his "Apologia." Probably no one living is better qualified to tell the story than Mr. Ward, who adds to inside knowledge the gift of a polished and delicate style which would have won the approval of the great Cardinal himself. There is sure to be material of absorbing attraction in these two elaborate volumes.

HYDERAB..D NOTES.

H. H. The Nizam's Firman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 30.

The Jarida Extraordinary, dated 23rd Isfundiar 1321 Fasli (26th January, 1912) contained a "Firman" addressed to Mr. Brian Egerton, C.I.E., and the following is a free translation of the same. It begins:—"I appoint you Inspector-General of Paigahs, and as such, you will carefully inquire into the present condition of each of the three Paigahs and adopt measures for their future management. Your appointment is confirmed from this date for you to carry out this work. The emoluments paid to you hitherto or will be paid hereafter will be borne by the Surf-i-khas treasury as you are permanently attached to the Surf-i-khas. But as the Paigahs will have the benefit of your services, the amounts thus paid to you by the Surf-i-Khas Treasury will be recovered from the Paigahs which will subsequently be directed to pay so much each to the said treasury. A: long as you are connected with the Paigahs you. residence will be in Bashir Bag and a communication has been forwarded to Nawab Moinuddin Khan for the necessary permission. For the present you will inquire and report to me on the following heads: (1) the condition of the subjects of the Paigah jagirs, etc., and the position of the revenue, judicial, and police administration of the Paigahs; (2) the financial condition of the Paigahs during the past five years, paying regard to decrease or increase in the income and expenditure; and (3) to ascertain to what extent were the commands of the late Nizam issued in various documents after the de ths of Asman Jah Bahadudr, Kurshid Jah Bahadudr and Vicar-ul-Oomra Bahadur conformed to by their successors, and it will be your duty to see that those orders had been complied with and also those which will be communicated to you from time to time on receipt of your reports. Copies of the aforesaid documents will be furnished to you by the office of my Secretary." The "Firman" continues:—"As Inspector General of the Paigahs full powers are vested in you to investigate all matters brought to your notice. You will have free entry into any place except of course the Zenana palaces. You can call for the production of any records .: papers from any office and insist on Paigah servants furnishing you with any information you require, and it will be incumbent on them to obey all your behests. The Paigah servants are warned to render you every possible help in the discharge of your work with which nobody shall interfere or cause delay. Within the jurisdiction of the three Paigahs in addition to the powers already mentioned and vested in you, the powers of a First-Class Magistrate will also be exercised by you when necessary. Your office establishment will be formed from the officials employed in the three Paigahs, but if there be a difficulty in making up the complement the services of other officials of the State will be requisitioned on your submitting a list. His late Highness proposed that the administration of the Paigahs should be placed under the control of a Surf-i-Khas Committee, but the Nizam died in the interim. In directing the above, therefore, I am simply giving effect to the intentions of his late Highness with this difference that instead of a Committee I have left the administration of the Paigahs in the hands of one officer, convinced that being unfettered what he will do will be both expeditious and good to all the parties concerned." The "Firman" concludes with His Highness' unbounded confidence that Mr. Brian Egerton will do full justice to the great responsibilities now thrust on him. The present arrangements might create surprise as they are rightly construed as a big "pull-down" on the dignity of the Paigah noblemen. But the King's word is irrevocable. The fiat has gone forth and graceful homage must be paid to it.

All those officials drawing Rs. 150 and less who were compelled t› vacate their houses on account of the prevalence of plague and to reside in unaffected areas but not absenting themselves from their duties, are about to receive special house allowance at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent on their respective salaries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 1.

Though the plague is on the rapid decline here being only 121 attacks and 103 deaths in the combined districts of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolarum, yesterday, there have been cases among the British troops. A few days ago a Private of the Sherwood Foresters succumbed to the disease. This was followed by the death of a man of the Manchester Regiment who was here with a theatrical company and at present there are two men of the King's Light Infantry isolated at the Station Hospital suffering from bubonic plague but it is anticipated will recover.

INDIAN DIVORCE LAW.

Question of Re-marriage.

When does the law permit divorced persons to re-marry? In England the answer, of course, is directly after the decree "nisi" has been made absolute; but in India, says the "Pioneer," as some unwary people have found to their cost, the period prescribed (where both parties to the divorce are still living) is six months after the decree absolute. The law on the subjec: has been once more set forth in a judgment recently delivered by Mr. Justice Chamier in the Allahabad High Court. The facts of the case are of no particular interest, but the following passage in the judgment is worth taking to heart by those whose circumstances unhappily require them to make themselves fully acquainted with the law of divorce. "Section 57 of the Act (Indian Divorce Act) provides that when six months after the date of a decree of a High Court dissolving a marriage have expired, and no appeal has been presented against such decree to the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction or when any such appeal has been dismissed, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties to the marriage to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death; provided that no appeal to His Majesty in Council has been presented against any such decree. There is no appeal to His Majesty in Council against a decree nisi for dissolution of a marriage (see section 56); therefore, there can be no doubt that 'the decree of a High Court dissolving a marriage' referred to in section 57, is the decree absolute, not the decree nisi." It is possible, of course, for those who have not observed the requirements of the law in this respect to make valid what the law regards as null and void by simply going through a form of marriage again after the period of six months has elapsed: but such persons would do well to remember in that event to re-execute their wills: There is a case on record in which a couple thus situated and advised by a solicitor to re-marry at a registry office omitted to take count of the fact that their subsequent legal marriage revoked the husband's previously executed will; with the result that the wife did not secure all the property her husband desired to leave her.

BURMA RIVERS TRANSPORT COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

The liquidator of the Burma Rivers Transport Co., Ltd., has issued to the shareholders an abstract of receipts and payments of the liquidators from the date of suspension on 25th November, 1911, to 26th January, 1912, which shows a balance in hand of Rs. 5,01,591. This permits of the payment of a first dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,591 to meet outstanding claims.

PLAGUE MORTALITY RETURNS:

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 27th January was 14,384 seizures resulting in 11,977 deaths of which the Bombay Presidency had 1,975, Madras 418, Bengal 1,740, the United Provinces 4,023, the Punjab 200, Burma 91, the Central Provinces 1,351, Hyderabad 1,528, Mysore 330, and Central India 262.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CREDT SOCIETIES.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I. C. S., Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay Presidency, has sent in his annual report to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. In it he says:—Last year I preferred that our work should be summed up in terms of educational progress rather than in the bare figures of satistical returns. And Mr. Wolff has shown his interest in the Bombay Presidency in commanding us thereon. It is, of course, quite obvious that numbers will only embarrass unless some system of intelligent instruction accompany.

This year I hold to my preference. And I feel that we ourselves are included in the educational progress; and are, perhaps, the most important part thereof! I am sorry if this sounds rather depressing; but it is not easy to see how we could have attained to this knowledge of deficiencies without doing what we have done. I admit that this rather resembles what a well-known author has said about excusing one's faults by calling them experiences!

However, a great deal depends on the way one looks at the thing; and perhaps on the state of one's health at the time of looking! Mr. Wolff (as quoted by me at the very end of last year's Report) has cheerfully written that it may be safely predicted that experience will work havoc and call for substantial modifications. This is something for us still to look forward to: we have gone too slowly up to date! We shall go faster now.

Now, considering that during the 12 months under report we held two Northern Division Conferences (at Ahmedabad and Broach, respectively), two Southern (at Belgaum), two Central (at Poona), two Local (at Satara) and one Provincial (and have just held another); and considering that these Conferences have displayed increased interest and intelligence, it is evident that the picture is not all shadow and that we are on fairly safe ground when we prefer an educational criterion.

Apart from the special education which our Conferences and work impart, I suppose there is little doubt that a general educating influence is going forth and affecting far more ground than that immediately covered by our registered Societies. And it might be predicted that as soon as Civil Courts (subordinate ones) generally appreciate what Co-operative Credit Societies really are, the sensible savkars will enlighten their accounts. As it is, the decisions of one or two Sub-judges (if one took them seriously) might lead to the conclusion that our village Societies are no better than the ordinary money-lender as regards lowness and uniformity of interest-rates and openness of accounts. Perhaps the most generous view to take is that the Sub-judges in question have been labouring under the idea that a Co-operative Credit Society was some sort of a "Charity Organization Society." The title of our "Honorary Organizers" would, of course, support the misconception.

Anyhow, we on our part are trying hard to fathom the law; and to adjust its time-honoured epithet to the right heads. Hitherto, we have been perhaps more successful on paper than in practice. Still, in a movement of this kind we can hardly expect success to cost us nothing. And with our new establishment (since the close of the year) we hope to see our way clearer in future.

In fact, it is rather since the close of the period under report that things have developed. With the opening of the Bombay Central (Guaranteed) Bank a door is opened for wide developments, which will involve considerable care and continued attention. And, if we add to this the prospect opened up by our (proposed) exemption from the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, we cannot but feel that we have a large future before us to meet which, all the education and experience we have patiently endured (and may continue to pay for) to date—will be invaluable.

Our best policy will be, probably, to concentrate on good centres and urge to perfection Societies already good, rather than to spend money and time on doubtful returns. I have been weeding out old Societies and refusing application for new in the Satara District, where the work is peculiarly difficult; owing partly to the absence of educated persons in the villages, and still more perhaps to the unsatisfactoriness of the semi-educated ones. The system, however, applies to all parts: and there are several Societies, in various parts, which may have to be given up; sooner or later.

And here we are, perhaps, particularly fortunate in having experiments and experiences in so many different parts. There is not a District of all the 19 belonging to the Presidency proper which has not its Co-operative Credit Society. And even where there is only one (as in the Panch Mahals), still I have reason to think from local opinion and personal observation—that we have entered a good door for prospecting the District. Appendix B. will show the exact numbers per Division and District; to the close of the year.

Nor are we without variety in the people with whom we have dealt. The old "Bombay Urban" brought us into contact with the rich, the "Devarashta Dhangars" with the poor; both have been good examples of the creditor and credited society, respectively. We have a society for Brahmans, and a society for Bhangis; both working satisfactorily. We have tapped trade and industries, as well as agriculture. We have societies of Patidars and Patils, and of Dheds and Mahars. We have a society for women. "Stores" and "grain" too, have come within our purview. We have certainly covered some ground for our money: and this alone may well encourage us for the future.

In quality, too, we have certainly effected something. No one who has inspected the working and progress of the "Shamrao Vithal" Society (for instance), and its Branches, could fail to realize that the genuine article has been acquired, and assimilated; and that really in such cases our work is done. The movement must rest finally, I again aver, on the character of the people themselves.

Perhaps it is rather invidious to single out one Society, or even two or three, for special mention; but, history has a way rather of putting its finger on extremities, both good and bad: and passing over the mass of mediocrities, with blank spaces or colourless words to mark the interval. Mr. Wolff has predicted our bad examples; and we accept the position: it is a pleasing counterblast to be able to point to really promising results. I suggest again, as last year, the reading (by those interested) of the annual reports of individual Societies. Take, for instance, the reports of Urban Societies like the "Southern Maratha", "Barsi", or "Betgeri"; or of Rurals like the "Hulkoti", "Hadapsar", or "Sansek". The fact that the majority of these are in the vernacular (or) rather in one or other of the tree vernaculars obviously adds to rather than detracts from their value. The effect is heightened by tabulated figures of progression.

Our total of Societies at the close of the year is 252, as against 208 at the close of last year. This is a net increase of 44. As a matter of fact 55. New Societies wese registered during the year of report; and 10 old ones (without capital) were cancelled. One more cancellation, omitted from the previous year, has been added now: and hence the final total of 252.

Of the 55 newly registered, 41 are Rural and 14 Urban. The more scientific division gives 54 with unlimited liability, and only 1 with limited. All the cancelled Societies but one were Rural; and that one was an Urban of unlimited liability. This leaves us with our 252 divided as follows:—183 Rural and 69 Urban; or 225 with unlimited and 27 with limited liability.

I pointed out, in paragraph 18 above, that Appendix B. gives the distribution of Societies (by numbers, without specification) amongst all the Divisions and Districts of the Presidency proper. Later on I intend to deal, shortly, with these divisions, separately. Meanwhile I continue with a few summaries.

Total membership comes to 19,798: this gives us 83 apiece, for each of the 252 Societies. The average for Societies with unlimited liability is 61, with limited 226. We might still count a dozen drones: they give a little work, and less trouble; but, show no definite results. They figure in membership, and total of Societies; but little else. There is no sting about them. The danger begins when Societies busy themselves with liabilities, which they do not understand or unlimited liability booms as though it meant unlimited means! A full realization of subtle fallacies of this kind and an appreciation of the difficulties involved thereanent indicate a marked advance in co-operative education: and, the earlier acquired the less expensive! The cancelled Societies were all of the "drone" class. The rest may follow shortly. We can afford to lop fairly heavily now; with increased confidence in an undying root.

Total working-capital for the year comes to Rs. 13,47,416. Of this, Rs. 7,27,149 comes under limited and Rs. 6,20,267 under unlimited liability; giving in the former case Rs. 26,931 per Society, in the latter Rs. 2,756. On an average, then, each member of a Society with limited liability could get a loan of Rs. 119; while a member subject to unlimited liability could get Rs. 45.

Total receipts during the 12 months give us Rs. 17,95,222. Details of this show:—Shares Rs. 1,03,355, Entrance-fees Rs. 3,825, Subscriptions Rs. 934, Deposits Rs. 5,97,440, Loans from Government Rs. 52,100, and loans from others Rs. 64,540.

Expenditure gives a total of Rs. 17,11,819. Of this amount, Working-expenses account for Rs. 8,072; forming, thus, 5 per cent. of the total spent, and ·68 per cent. of the working-capital (totalled in the last paragraph.)

Loans (to members) came to Rs. 11,63,945. Recoveries totalled Rs. 7,40,030. A sum of Rs. 11,20,102 is carried forward for future collection. Rs. 1,24,606 are put down to "Redemption of old debts": last year the figure was Rs. 40,124; and the year before Rs. 20,561.

"Profit" for the year figures at Rs. 58,014. Only 3 Societies worked at a loss; totalling Rs. 97. And in the case of 2 Societies only did liabilities exceed assets, to the total of Rs. 20. Assets, in all, show Rs. 14,23,650 as against Rs. 13,65,756 for Liabilities. Of the latter amount, Rs. 9,20,089 are due to members, Rs. 2,11,640 to Government, and Rs. 85,692 to others.

"Reserve Fund" is credited with a total of Rs. 51,344. Of this, Rs. 15,585 come under the year of report; as compared to Rs. 16,557 of last year, and Rs. 11,265 of the year before. We are more careful now to avoid "book" inflations.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 1.

It is reported that early this week in the vicinity of Hubli two lads, sons of Mr. Dan Jones, driver of M. and S. M. Railway accompanied their uncle Mr. Gaynor shooting. Mr. Gaynor went in search of game leaving the boys in charge of a rifle and during his absence the elder lad aged about 16 in attempting to load the rifle accidently discharged the weapon in the direction of his brother aged 10 years. The bullet penetrated the right arm of younger boy and lodged in the right side. He was immediately taken back to Hubli and an operation being found necessary for the extraction of bullet the boy was being brought into Bangalore Victoria Hospital when he died at Arsikere from haemorrhage and septic poisoning.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

In view of the improvement on Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers during the week, some 230 lakhs having come to Calcutta, there is little change in the Bank of Bengal figures. In cash balances there is a nett increase of 9 1-2 lakhs giving a percentage of 28.75 as against 28 33 last week. In public demand there is a decrease of 74 lakhs in the open market. Money is still in request Burma drawing heavily.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY

Its Biggest Carnival.

For Saturday night the Exhibition announces its biggest of its Carnivals. An interesting item will b provided in a procession of decorated carriages, several of the leading ladies and gentlemen of Bombay are sending in "turn-outs" ranging from victorias and traps to donkey carts, while others are keeping the nature of their entries a secret. Prizes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 are being offered for the best decorated and illuminated entries, and the procession should make a very pretty spectacle.

Another event will be a competition between several parties of ladies and gentlemen in fancy dress who will dance a set of lancers, the prizes of Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 being awarded to the parties who are judged to be most fancifully dressed, as well as skilful in the execution of the dance.

All those in fancy dress will be admitted free and after these have been mustered to take part in the procession the remainder of the evening will be devoted to general dancing. Two bands will be in attendance, ample seating accommodation will be arranged and the catering will be in the capable hands of the management of the Taj Restaurant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," February 1.)

Mr. Odhavji Devji to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta retiring.

Mr. Hari Bhikaji Khanolkar, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Keshav Sitaram Gadnis, District Inspector of Land Records, Satara, is granted leave on private affairs for six months in continuation of privilege leave Mr. Yardi continuing to act.

Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar, is promoted from Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, with effect from 10th December.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Rao Saheb Balaji Hari Kumtekar and Rao Saheb Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhagwat, Sub-Engineers, First Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineers, are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April next.

An extension of service up to 31st March 1913 is granted to Mr. Vinayak Sakharam Panse, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr. Ratilal Jivanlal Lakhia, LL.B. is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

The following transfers of Excise Sub-Inspectors ordered by the Collector of Thana are notified:—Mr. S. S. Medhekar, Sub-Inspector, Salsette, to be Sub-Inspector, Bassein. Mr. Jahuridin Ahmed Munshi, Sub-Inspector, Bassein, to be Sub-Inspector, Salsette.

The election of Mr. J. S. Mamdapurkar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh District is approved.

Messrs. Mahadeo Narayan Hulyal and Vinayak Vishnu Apte, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdars, are confirmed in that grade.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
S	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.
S	27	m 3 43	26 7	27	m 10 15	18 1
		4 53 a	24 11		10 8 a	21 0
M	28	m 4 30	25 11	28	m 11 17	17 10
		6 16 a	25 0		11 39 a	21 11
TU	29	m 5 39	25 5	29	m 0 35 a	17 4
		7 52 a	25 9			
W	30	m 7 3	25 1	30	m 1 44	22 0
		9 14 a	26 11		1 48 a	16 1
TH	31	m 8 23	25 5	31	m 3 8	21 7
	Feb.	10 7 a	28 4	Feb.	2 47 a	15 8
F	1	m 9 38	26 1	1	m 4 10	20 9
		10 53 a	27 7		3 43 a	14 11
	2	m 10 38	27 0	2	m 4 59	18 10
		11 35 a	30 5		4 37 a	14 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 27 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 15m	Sunset	6h 29m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 29m
„ 29 (Monday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 30 (Tuesday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 31 (Wednesday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 31m
Feb. 1 (Thursday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 31m
„ 2 (Friday)	„	7h 13m	„	6h 32m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter Jan. 27th, 2h. 21-4m. p.m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28-1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-1m. a.m.

SPORTING NEWS

LUCKNOW RACES.

The Army Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 1.

A shower of rain in the morning also during the day lowered the temperature and the large gathering enjoyed the racing which was interesting. In the Army Cup the hot Favourite Tofic Pasha went down to Prince Charlie who was well backed by the knowing ones. Another favourite Wellfield shared the same fate. The Books could not have gained much as the second favourites came in almost in all cases. Details:

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Bona's Gurteen, 8st. 10lbs.................Barrett 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's The Point, 8st. 8lbs. Kuhn 2
Mr. Galstaun's Circus Girl, 8st. 3lbs......Robinson 3

ALSO RAN.—Hopscotch 9st. 7lbs.. and Ruminant 8st. 7lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Hopscotch, fives The Point, Ruminant and Circus Girl, and tens Gurteen.

THE RACE.—When the gate went up Hopscotch swung round and was left several lengths, but he immediately went in pursuit of his field. The Point now led and looked like winning, but he was challenged by Gurteen opposite the stand, who won the race by 3-4 lengths, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 3 1-5secs.

LUCKNOW MILITARY HANDICAP CHASE, 2 1-4 miles.

Major Mussenden and Blocklock's Stonehall 10st. 10lbs..................................Mr. Blacklock 1
Captain Johnstone's Lady Leonard 9st. Mr. Thusby 2
Major Haig's Tall Boy, 9st. 6lbs......Captain Steel 3

ALSO RAN:—Coal 12st 12lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Coal, 3 to 2 Stonehall, fours Tall Boy, and sixes Lady Leonard.

THE RACE:—This was productive of a capital finish for all the three places the horses being at it. All through the straight in the earlier part Tall Boy led with Coal second, but at the fifth hurdle all closed up and from this point the issue was hanging in the balance till Stonehall passed the box 1 3-4 lengths in front of the second who was 3-4 length in front of the third. Time.—4 mins. 42 2-5 secs.

GIANT PONY HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

Mr. Marshall's Hughie, 10st 3lbs ....Wootton 1
Mr. Galstaun's Naughty Boy, 8st 13lbs...Robinson 2
Mr. Valentine's May Kenley, 7st 10lbs......Davies 3

ALSO RAN.—Puss 6st, Hydra 10st 9lbs, Etna 9st 2lbs, The Muse 8st 1lb, Rupert 8st, Dorrie 7st 10lbs, Princess Royal 7st 5lbs, Clear Out 7st and Winnie 6st 10lbs, O. K. 6st 9lbs.

BETTING.—Threes Hydra, 7 to 2 Hughie, sevens Rupert, Dorrie and May Kenley, tens Naughty Boy and longer prices the rest.

THE RACE.—Mr. Deane was very successful in sending this large field perfectly level. For a furlong they were all together, but when they sprung into the straight Hughie was in the lead on the inside, Wootton having a hold on him. Naughty Boy was second and May Kenley third and they passed the post in that order, the verdict being 1 1-2 lengths, 3-4 length and a neck. Time—1 min 16 secs.

THE ARMY CUP.—7 furlongs.

Capt. Johnson and Mr Thomas' Prince Charlie 10st. 4lbs..Mr. Turnett 1
Capt Hodgson's Tofic Pasha 10st. 10lb, Mr. Charlington 2
Mr. Gimour's Exchange 10st. 11lbs.,.........Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Great Power 11st. 2lbs., Arth 11st. 2lbs., Denmark 11st. Conqueror 10st. 13lbs., Goodshot 10st. 10lbs., Mauser 10st. 9lbs., Sir Rupert 10st. 8lbs., Musketeer 10st. 7lbs., Sheraz 10st. 5lbs., Lazim 10st. 5lbs., and Magashi 9st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—1 to 6 on Topic Pasha, twenties great Power, Arth, Denmark, Goodshot and Shiraz, twenty five Conquerer Sir Rubert and Exchange; sevens Prince Charlie, Musketeer, and Lazim, fifteens Nagashi and Mauser.

THE RACE.—Arth led with Tofic Pasha second till half distance was reached where Prince Charlie challenged and after a desperate race won on the post by a head, 3-4 length between second and third. Time—1min. 41secs.

THE CAPTAIN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Major Stratton's Monaleen. 10st. 12lts...Mr. Ever 1
Mr. Rosso's Wellfield, 10st. 9lbs...Mr. Charlington 2
Mr. L. Sing's Miss Santoi, 10st. 2lbs...Mr. Thusby 3

ALSO RAN.—Proprietor 10st. 2lbs., Heather Bell 10st., General 9 st. 10lbs., Flashlight 9st. 3lbs., and Regret 8st. 12lbs.

BETTING.—4 to 5 on Well-field, threes Monaleen, fours Proprietor, sixes the rest.

THE RACE.—Monaleen jumped out of the gate with four lengths lead. This she maintained despite a game effort on Well-field's part who beat the third horse by 2 lengths. Time—1min. 2 1-5secs.

ARAB HANDICAP—1,000 yards.

Capt. Johnson's Sahoon, 7st. 9lbs.........Whalley 1
Mr. Rake's Rockbarton, 9st. 1lb..............Ruiz 2
Sirdar Jivansing's Meazer, 10st 3lbs......Robinson 3

ALSO RAN.—Hachal 10st. 9lbs., Aga 9st. 7lbs., Najmi 8st. 12lbs., Grait 6st. 9lbs., Norwood 6st.

BETTING:—Two's Meazer and Rockbarton, sixes the rest.

THE RACE:—Won rather comfortably by 3-4 lengths, a short head between the second and third.

FLIGHT FROM A BATTLESHIP.

Naval Officer's Success.

On Jan. 10, in Sheerness Harbour the first aeroplane flight from a British warship was accomplished The experiment, which was made by Lieut. C. R Samson, R.N., of H.M.S., Actæon, one of the four officers who have had a special course of instruction at the Royal Aero Club's grounds, Eastchurch, proved a complete success.

A dense for had enveloped the Isle of Sheppey throughout the morning, but at noon the mist began to disperse, and half an hour later Lieutenant Samson left the Eastchurch Aerodrome in a Short biplane and flew to Sheerness, passing over the Medway and alighting on the marshland behind the seawall off Cockleshell Hard, on the Isle of Grain shore. A party of blujackets at one went to his assistance, and hauled the machine across the seawall and beach to a coaling lighter which had been moored off Grain in readiness to transport the aeroplane to the battleship Africa, from which the flight was to be made. A pinnace belonging to the Actæon took the lighter in two, and at 1-50 p. m. the biplane was brought alongside the Africa. With the aid of a derrick it was lifted on board without delay or mishap and placed on a wooden staging, which extended from the fore turret to the bow of the Africa, projecting a few feet over the stem of the ship.

Lieutenant Samson having tested the staging to make sure that it would stand the strain of the aeroplane running over it, the fore part of the Africa's deck was speedily cleared as for action, and at 2.20 p. m. half an hour, after the machine had been brought alongside the airman made a most successful ascent. When the engine was set in motion for a preliminary test the biplane was held back by blujackets, but, everything being found in order Lieutenant Samson gave the signal to "let go," and the machine ran down the staging and, passing the bows of the ship, rose steadily to a height of about 100 feet, amid the cheers of the officers and men of the Africa and the warships near by. The biplane was pilloted first over the destroyer Cherwell, and then making a graceful curve the pilot circled round the battleship at an altitude some yards below her topmasts. Lieutenant Samson then rose gradually to a height of 300 feet, and, after flying up the Medway for a short distance, crossed overland again at Westminster and flew back to the aerodrome at Eastchurch.

The biplane had been fitted with three "floats" in case it should be found necessary to descend on the water during the flight.

THE Behar correspondent of the *Indian Planters Gazette* understands that the official designation of the new province is to be Beharistan, a term which, while serving to distinguish Behar proper from Chota Nagpore and Orissa, will give these new-comers a sense of inclusion in the Province in which their lot is now cast.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 1.

The shallow depression yesterday over Rajputana has disappeared in Western Himalayas, while that over the south of the United Provinces has moved slightly eastwards. Light snowfall is reported from Kashmir and light to moderately heavy rainfall from the east of the Punjab, the United Provinces and the north-east of Rajputana. A few falls have occurred in Assam. The chief amounts are:—Jaipur and Mukteswar each, one and half inches; Delhi, one inch. The forecast shows that light precipitation will probably continue in the United Provinces, Kashmir and Assam. Local falls of rain are possible on the remainder of north-east India.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

The report of a slight shock is recorded in Simla this morning at two hours, three minutes, from a distance of about five thousand miles.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1st FEBRUARY.

Hansi.—Heavy continuous rain. Rain general over district. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Break needed generally.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; sometimes dull and dewy. Cotton picking over in some places and arrivals generally decreasing.

Viramgam.—Unusually cool. No further rain expected.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0·13", Sirsa 0·58" and Delhi 0·88". Skies are clear in the north and the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·32" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is above normal over the whole division; the maximum is also in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 1·35" of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana where night temperature continues in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in west Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The mositure in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkon.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of east Rajputana and local rain in the west United Provinces; Jaipur reports 1·35" and Delhi 0·88". A low pressure area is shown to day over the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

Local showers are likely in the south United Provinces; a few showers may occur over the rest of the United Provinces and possibly in the east Punjab and north-east Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 1st February, was 30·068 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY CROPS REPORT.

The following general summary of crop reports for the Bombay Presidency during the past week is issued:—

During the week there was slight rain in parts of Sind. The standing crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Harvesting continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Sowing of rabi crops continues in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. The cotton crop is withering for want of moisture in parts of the Panch Mahals and Dharwar. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Gujarat Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Ahmednagar where it is deteriorating; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-Supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Nasik, have fallen in parts of Karachi and Ratnagri, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 15 to 50 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 27 to 50 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 37 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 33 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 42 to 46 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue is granted, and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 1—4 to 10, and of maize 11 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 27th January were 37,445 and 3,136 in the Panch Mahals, and Kathiawar, respectively. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 18,281 in the Panch Mahals. Test works were opened during the week in Bijapur, and the numbers on the works in Kaira and Bijapur were 389. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 5,404 and on gratuitous relief 432.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

OUR FIGURES.

We are told, says a Home lady correspondent, that our figures are not as good as that of Venus de Milo. The complaint comes from artists who cannot find models. And the greater number of us who believe all we are told are suitably grieved. Those of us, on the other hand—a small few—who do not, and who further have no particular desire to achieve the Milo figure are quite satisfied with ourselves as we are. The proportions of the Venus would be as difficult to acquire and retain as the smile of Moona Lisa, and about as burdensome. La Gioconda must have irritated a good many people in her time by her highly intelligent smile, and the lady who acted as model for the gem of the Louvre must have had a constant fear of growing adipose. When the great statue was chiselled she was what our couturieres would describe as "just right"; but five or ten years later we may feel tolerably certain that she would have given much for the restraining influence of a long corset.

COMPOSITE MODEL OF PERFECTION.

There are some who refuse to believe that there ever was a model who in her single person embodied all the charms of the Venus de Milo. They prefer to believe that the figure is a composite one—a model of perfection made up of the beauties of several fair women. But, whether the figure is a composite one or not, there is little doubt that our critics make considerable use of its eternal symmetry and of the well-known feminine desire to achieve beauty. When they are at a loss to abuse us for excelling in outdoor sports or for spending too much time over sedentary work, they bring out the armless lady and declare that our pursuits are making us less like her than ever. Such persons need not be surprised if they wake one morning to find that the Venus has gone the way of the Gioconda. And the sex of the thief need not be for a moment in doubt. Bigger things than worms will turn. And when we are doing our best to be as perfect as we can, it is supremely irritating to be continually compared to a woman who may have only existed in bits.

OUR UNSYMMETRICAL CRITICS.

It has not occurred as yet to those who continually compare us with this perfect lady that we in our turn might very justly demand an equal symmetry from them. We are perfectly well aware, though we are often nice enough not to say it, that a man owes as much to his tailor as a woman to her dressmaker. We have just as much right to set them criterions of beauty, and to demand that they shall model themselves on the Belvedere Apollo, or even the Achilles statue in Hyde Park, and to insist that they shall only indulge in those sports which accentuate the mainly form divine (one could not imagine Apollo golfing), as they have to claim our attention to the beauties of the marble lady. But the mere man, be he as adipose as an alderman or as attennated as the fasting man, is far more likely to be satisfied with himself than the most beautiful of women. It may be that as a sex men do not look in the glass often enough, or it may be that, looking, their powerful imaginations show them something quite different from their real reflections. Whatever the reason, there is a smugness and a self-satisfaction about a narrow-chested, plain-looking and undersized man that has no replica amongst unprepossessing women. Hitherto we have been so busy improving ourselves that we have taken our mankind at their own valuation; but this cannot last. Even the best-looking of us are always striving to be better-looking, and this takes up so much of our time that we have not noticed the lack of symmetry in our critics. The result is that there are far more fine-looking women to be seen than fine-looking men. If ever after much striving the feminine population do achieve the Venus de Milo standard of perfection and have time to look around, there is no doubt that they will be astounded to see how tiny and how puny are the "homunculi" who have been raising all the pother about feminine proportions. And then the struggle for symmetry may be expected to change over to the Apollo and Achilles ideal and we in our turn will find ourselves writing to the papers concerning our dissatisfaction with the figvres of our breadwinners.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM.

A referendum is to be taken in Australia at the next Federal elections on the same lines as the referendum last April. This decision has been arrived at by the Federal Labor Conference after a long debate. Mr. McGowen upheld the rights of the States and delegates from the several States supported him strongly. Although uncommunicative, the delegates agree that differences of opinion were overcome, and finally those opposed to a repetition of the demand for full powers previously asked for were led to agree that the other side were right. It is stated that Mr. McGowen frankly fell into line, and that the vote to repeat the full referendum was carried unanimously.

The Conference agreed to leave the choice of methods entirely to the Federal Government, various evidences of trust in Mr. Fisher being shown. A majority of the delegates would like to see the questions split up into four or five, but the only direction to the Federal Government is that the full alterations of the Constitution previously sought be again asked for. Mr. Fisher declines to say whether the verbiage of the questions will be altered. At one stage a motion was moved that the question be made clearer, and Mr. Fisher said the Government could be trusted to see to that.

The Conference issued an official report of to-day's doings. Dealing with the constitutional alterations, a motion from the Bulimba Queensland branch, that the Constitution be altered to provide that a majority of the electors shall be sufficient to decide the referendum without regard to a majority of the States, was lost. Various suggestions, such as that the next referendum be to provide that any legislation passed by the Federal Parliament shall be deemed an amendment of the Constitution, and that the High Court, State Governments and State Parliaments should be abolished were discarded.

The Conference unanimously adopted Mr. Watson's motion, that a full alteration of the Federal Constitution, as requested by the last referenda, be made a plank of the fighting Federal platform. This means that the Federal party will, when in power, have to submit such referenda until successful or beaten.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st February, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	31	2	p.m.	19	18
Teheran ...	1	11	55 a.m.	2	45
Suez.........	1	12	25 p.m.	2	11

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

38-11-529-11—Payne and Co. Haji Esmail Haji Hassain vs. Aishabai widow and another Craigie B. and C. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1022-10—Mulla and M. Shivji Pracharia vs Balkrishna Harischandra and others, Ard. H. D. and Co. Part heard.
740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansukhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.
123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.
451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.
778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.
569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.
1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Sulemam—Payne and Co.
614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yam Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Amare—Mirza M. and M.
1077-10—Jehangir M. and S. Morlidhur Luchmi-Narayen vs. Shobhagmal Kalianmal—Kanga and S.
398-07—Sham M. and H. Fatmabai widow vs. Hassan Mowji—Shroff D. and D.
724-05—Wadia G. and Co.—Jivibai widow vs. Gordhandas Bhimji and others Little and W. S. M. B. and Co. For postponement.
781-10—Payne and Co.—Rabiabai widow vs. Sidick Haji Hoosein Payne and Co.
47-09—Ragh B. and N.—Mariambai widow vs. Ayeshabai widow—Edg G. W. and Co.
268-11—Payne and Co.—R. D. Sethna vs. B. Maghanbai and Co.—Jam R. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R. Part heard.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savalaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirze-M. and M.
667-11 Metha and D. Ybdul Latiff Hassnm Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas SHroff, Jehangir and S.
557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J. and M.
506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzher Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J and M.
296-02—Payne and Co. Purshotum Vallabhdas vs Maneckbai widow and others, Little & Co.
481-09—Juddas and S. Ravjee Hari Atharley vs. Sambhajirao Baburao Angre—Edg G. W. and Co.
889-07—Jam R. and D. Jugganathdas Deviprasad vs Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.
361-11—Mulla and M.—Shamkorebai widow vs Narbadabai and others. Daph F. and Co. and Tybji D. and Co.
988-09—Tyabji D. and Co. Bhagwantrao Parashram and another vs Krishnarao Balkrishna and another Cap and V.
991-09—Tyabji D. and Co.—Girjabai widow vs Krishnarao Balkrishna and another—Cap and V.
728-01—Tyabji D. Co.—Waghji Becher and another vs Jaffer Somji Parpia—Cap and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Speaking to the Minutes of Decree.

956-10—Unwalla and P.—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm vs. A. Readymoney and Co.—Wadia G. and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M. Part heard.
866-11—Ard H D and Co—Premchand Gellaji and Co vs Vasanji Damji—Cap and V.
1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.
959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co.
328-07—Jam R and D. Ali Mahomed Abdul Hoosein vs Sakinaboo and others, Jeh G. and B. Moti and D.
533-11—Maneklal and T. Hajrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed, Chitnis and M.
295-10—Captain and V. Dolatram Vithaldas vs Ramlal Chotani, S. B. Mehta.
606-10—Wadia G. and Co. Owen and Okell vs. Chunilal Damodar, S. B. Mehta.
149-11—Wadia G. and Co. O. F. Parelwala vs Cooverbai Mulji and K.
758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandratum vs Abdul Saker Esmail Jehangir & S.
798-11—Th. A. Gandhi. Damania Bros and Co. vs Sitaram Naidu Mirza and M. and M.
671-11—Mirza M. and M. Joshi Keshauram Pragji vs Halimabai widow, Payne and Co.
850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jewanchand Lalubhai and Co. Tyabji D and Co.
70-09—Payne and Co—Bai Kesar vs Purmanand Itchalal and others—Edg G W and Co.
112-04—M. B Chothia—F J Aga vs R T Mody Khund L and M.
69-11—Sham M and H Bai Naval vs T H Desai —Th A Ghandi.
1072-10—Payne and Co—Gangabai widow vs V T Ramji Edg G N and Co.
216-07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai Alias Tamoobin widow versus Purshotum Vishram Mowi—Ragh B and N
794-08 Ragh B and N—Purshotum Vishram Mowjee vs Premcouevahu Alias Tamoobai widow Little and Co
578-09 Nanu H and Co. Ibrahim Abdulally Moochalla vs Chobhagmal and Co. Man and N and Mada K and C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd February.

31. Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 4th Feb.

No 1 Company Sergt H. E. Gubbins.
No 2 Company Sergt H. F. Graveston.

34. Parades.—Saturday, 3rd February 1912.

No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery.

All members are especially requested to attend this parade.

Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

35. Parades—Sunday 4th Feb. 1912:—

No 1 and 2 Companies Training Instructional Practice from Mahaluxmi Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 12 Rounds. Parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 9-30 a. m. Train will leave Colaba at 8-35 a. m. and Church Gate at 8-40 a. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

The B C No 1 Company will Report "Ready for Action" by 10 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Light refreshments will be provided.

E. F. OUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BY THE WAY.

HAS CAPTAIN SCOTT SUCCEEDED?

Three years ago, Sir Ernest Shackleton reached his farthest south, and, prevented by failure of the food supply from advancing, hoisted the Union Jack in latitude 88deg. 23min. S., within ninty-seven geographical miles of the Pole itself. Nine weeks later, on March 23,1909, the first news of his achievement came over the cables to London, and now people are waiting for the news that Captain Scott has carried the flag over the last stage of the great ice plateau and placed it triumphantly at the southern apex of the earth's axis. Captain Scott calculated that, with good luck, he would reach the Pole in Christmas week of last year, so that if all has gone well he is now on his way back with the last great prize of geographical exploration in his possession. Assuming the time-table was adhered to, the "Terra Nova" should be back at New Zealand early in March to cable home the results of the expedition.

THE HOME OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

Professor A. V. Williams Jackson, of Columbia University, in his new book, tells of a visit he paid to the tomb of Omar Khayyam near Nishapur, in Persia. The book is entitled "From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam" and describes the Professor's travels in Transcaucasia and Northern Persia. Omar, it would appear, has not much honour in his own country in these days. Only half a dozen would know of him, Professor Jackson says, and then as "Doctor Khayam," the scientist and astronomer. They might possibly add that he was a philosopher and sage, but none would remember him as a poet: His very name recalls the hated Sunni caliph Omar and the Arab conquest; and his wine-bibbing verses, except when given a strained mystical and allegorical interpretation by the Sufis, are taken literally; while his freedom of thought in expressing his attitude toward the One Eternal Being is looked upon as little less than blasphemy. Professor Jackson mentions that one of the Grand Viziers at Tehran, who knew English, said to him, "Your famous version by Fitz Gerald is better than the original."

"A TYPICAL PERSIAN GARDEN."

Omar's tomb lies about four miles south-east of Nishapur, and "the fields of poppies springing up by the wayside—though not Omar's roses and tulips that marked the blood of buried Kings."—formed a bright contrast to the dusty heaps of clay and sand around. The grave adjoins the mosque of the Imam-Zadah Mahruk, and the Professor writes: Upon reaching the arched portal of the entrance a mass of emerald bushes and yellow flowering shrubs, amid a profusion of rose blossoms, rose into view. It was a truly typical Persian garden, with roughly outlined walks and stone-coped water-courses, and with shade trees and flowers on every hand. Its appearance, indeed, recalled the story of the devoted disciple of Omar who had visited his master's grave some years after the great man's death, in 1123, and who told the story of Omar's prophecy that "his grave would be where flowers in the springtime would shed their petals over his dust."

THE TOMB.

The grave is described by Professor Jackson as beneath an arched wing that has been added to the left of the mosque: The sarcophagus stands beneath the central one of three arched recesses, its niche measuring about thirteen feet across, while the flanking arches measure about ten feet each and are empty. A couple of terraced brick steps lead up to the flooring where it rests. The oblong tomb is a simple case made of brick and cement, the poet's remains reposing beneath. . . . Vandal scribblers (found in Persia as in every land) have desecrated it with random scrawls, and have also scratched their names upon the brown mortar of the adjoining walls, thus, disclosing the white cement underneath. A stock of wood, a stone, and some fragments of shards profaned the top of the sarcophagus when we saw it. There was nothing else. The Professor was tempted to lay his copy of the "Rubaiyat" upon it, but for the fact that he knew the little book would be carried off and sold to the first possible purchaser.

"RICH IN ROSES."

It is pointed out by Professor Jackson that "no rose tree can now shed its petal upon the poet's tomb, as was once the case, in fulfilment of what had been, as tradition tells us, the dearest wish of his heart." Nevertheless, as Dr. E. Dennsion Ross rightly observes, "it is quite probable that the poet's tomb is, or at least was, annually covered both by rose leaves and by fruit blossoms"; and Professor Jackson adds that the garden to-day is so rich in roses as almost "to make one in love with death," as Shelley said of Keats's burial-place. He regrets that some of Omar's admirers in the Occident do not provide a suitable inscription on the spot to show the renown he enjoys in the West. However, the site where he rests, like the tombs of Hafiz and Sadi at Shiraz, is preserved from forgetfulness by the mosque which it adjoins."

"SOLA TOPI."

A correspondent at the Durbar made mention in a recent letter of a "sola" helmet. A "Manchester Guardian" contributor points out that the word has no connexion whatever with the sun. "Sola" is the Hindi and Bengali name for the tall leguminous swamp plan known to botanists as "Eschynomene aspera," the stems of which furnish the pit otherwise spongewood, which is made up into the helmets worn by Europeans in the tropics. Hence "sola topic" is not to be translated verbally as "sun helmet," although the confusion is natural enough considering how precise is the translation in fact.

A TWELFTH NIGHT STORY.

The time was the Feast of Epiphany, 1522; the scene was the Chateau de Brunoy, on the road from Melun to Paris; and the Seigneur who was keeping the feast there, had a happy thought. Since the feast was a religious one, he said, they must choose some poor child for their Twelfth Night King—his servants should go out and look for one. They found one, as it happened perishing from cold, just outside the gate. The lad was brought in, made much of and honoured according to the Twelfth Night rules; and a collection was then made to speed him on his way. His name, he told his benefectors, was Jacques Amyot. He was walking to Paris, being unable to afford any kind of conveyance, in order to study at the University—the money so kindly given to him would help to pay his expenses. It did so; and in due course, the little Twelfth Night King, so happily chosen, became a professor at the Sorbonne Bishop of Auxerre, and Grand Almoner of France.

EUROPEAN ARMED CAMP.

If there can be no adjudication between nations other than the arbitrament of war, where will be the end? Europe to-day, actuated by that belief, is an armed camp. Hundreds of thousands of men devote their entire time merely to acquiring that training and discipline which may be required in war. They are not producers. They add nothing to the wealth of the nations they serve. Millions of dollars are devoted to the upbuilding and maintenance of navies, each nation striving to outdo the other. And the cost of these armies and navies comes from the hard-earned wages of the poor and of the great middle class, and they also contribute the men and boys who in time of war must die by thousands to avenge their country's honour. These are facts, the President contends which cannot be gain-said, and an international court of arbitration such as that proposed is the remedy.

Somebody in my compartment, writes a correspondent to a Home journal, remarked that Patna's current rate for the hire of a murderer, £3 16s. 8d., was high in comparison with certain Italian towns. "Say what ye like aboot Italy, but leave Scotland alane wi yer hired murderers," came a voice from the corner. Recriminations and explanations were hopelessly intermingled till the Scot was (peacefully) persuaded to read the whole of the paragraph or the new capital of the Bengalese provinces after which, with the aid of a happily handy "Bradshaw," he pointed out a "Patna" on a branch line of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, ten miles from Ayr. "I belang aboot there," was his sufficient explanation.

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"I had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the naturally run-down condition and brain-fag, nervousness and Dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months, but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go."

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Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

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Mr. Shirley Tremearne,

Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

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says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

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the popular Novelist, writes. "20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald,

of Berlin University, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

NOVELISTS AS DRAMATISTS.

Twenty years ago Mr George Moore wrote that the English Drama would never again become a living thing until our men of letters had become also our dramatists. "Were I founding a theatre," he said, "I would go to Mr. Meredith to Mr. Hardy, to Mr. Stevenson, to Mr Henley—to all the novelists, for gold is found in the most unexpected places. I would also apply to some two or three dramatists. For instance, I would go to Mr. Pinero and to Mr. Grundy, and would ask them if they had anything to say on the moral and ethical questions of the day; and I would press Mr. Henry Arthur Jones to say that he is haunted with an idea which he cannot use on the regular stage." Less than six years back Mr. Jones himself, lecturing before Harvard University on "The Corner-stones of Modern Drama," specified as the first of seven important causes and signs of the then degradation of the English Stage "the divorce of the English Drama from English Literature, of which it is indeed the highest and most difficult form, and of which it should be the chief ornament." And, thirty-six years ago, G. H. Lewes, lamenting the state of the British playhouse of the period, attributed it to three things—the gradual cessation of all attempts at serious dramatic literature, the accident of genius on our stage having become rarer than ever, and the slow extinction of the provincial theatres. In all three cases it will be observed that men of letters are appealed to, explicitly or implicitly, to become dramatists; that in one case an actor or actress of genius is demanded to save the situation; and that in one case again the death of the old stock system in the provinces is pointed to as a cause of the prevalent sickness of theatrical art. On one point, however, all three writers, speaking respectively six years ago, twenty years ago, and thirty-six years ago, are in agreement. They all found the stage in a very bad way indeed.

HOW DOES THE DRAMA STAND TO-DAY.

How does it stand to-day? Are Literature and the Drama drawing nearer to each other? There are valuable signs that they are. Even at this season plays are being acted in London written by M. Maeterlinck, Mr. J. M. Barrie, and (at two theatres) Mr. Bernard Shaw. Mr. Frederick Harrison has announced that the next play he will present at the Haymarket will be one of Ibsen's. We have just seen a splendid drama from the pen of Mr. Israel Zangwill, and are promised an early revival of it; Mr. George Moore has returned to the theatre with a masterly dramatisation of one of his most powerful novels and whatever indifference may prevail in certain quarters, every man who has to write about the theatre at the present day realises that the "premiere" of a new piece by Mr. Galsworthy, Mr. Masefield, Mr. Arnold Bennett. Mrs. W. K. Clifford, or Mr. Granville Barkeo, would have to be dealt with a great deal more seriously than one by any of half a dozen "popular dramatists" whose names could be rattled off. In other words, the long divorce between our stage and the intellectual life of the country shows signs of drawing near its end. The Drama as distinguished from acting, is beginning to reassert its authority, and the men and women who originate such ideas as find their way on to our stage are once again being recognised as not less important than the men and women, however well-graced they may happen to be, whose business it is merely to repeat them.

OVER-AMIABILITY OF AUTHORS.

Whether or not this happy reformation will continue and extend remains to be seen. Far too many authors have robbed themselves of authority by their weakness and over-amiability. The late Sir W. S. Gilbert was not a leading serious dramatist in the sense alluded to above, but he had immense respect for himself as a playwright and for his work; and even the most imperious actor-manager who dared to play pranks with his intentions or processes at rehearsal generally found it expedient to be at some pains not to repeat the experiment. If all the able and earnest men who have written for the London theatres during the past twenty years had displayed a similar pride in their work, the authority of some of them at the present day would stand higher than it does. There is more than one fairly well-known case of an author of very high capacity indeed allowing his work to be so mauled and mangled by a "producer" that when at last the curtain has ascended on its first performance he has scarcely recognised it as his own! If he had written merely to "set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh" it would not have mattered much what had been done to his play; indeed, in such a case the more clownish it would have been made, the more nicely, no doubt, would it have been adapted to its purpose. But the cases referred to are those in which the serious work of serious men was involved; and its mutilation was as grave a wrong as could be inflicted on the pride of a writing artist. When all our dramatists who work on the principle of interpreting and quickening the intellectual, moral, and social life of the country refuse to permit their work thus to be tampered with the battle will have been nearly won.

COMPETENCE OF ACTORS.

With regard to the actors, the view has lately been expressed that, although we have no longer a Henry Irving or an Ada Rehan, the average of ability is higher now than it was thirty years ago. Such is not, it seems, a universally-held opinion. A correspondent who knows the London stage through and through from the inside writes as follows:—Generally speaking, the actor to-day is idle and careless, and therefore a bad workman. Of course, there are a few good actors, a sprinkling of decent actresses; but the unfinished work which to-day passes muster even in the West End houses is a thing to grieve over. Sloth and the vacant mind are killing the theatre—that is, the commercial theatre. It is impossible to regard such a statement as that with indifference. There is undoubtedly, a great deal of incompetence in regular employment in London, and a great deal of fine competence only rarely seen on the metropolitan stage and not by any means regularly employed, even in the provinces. The Repertory Theatre, however, is a very real cause of hope for the dawn of better things. And meanwhile the playgoer can still point to a great deal of good acting at the present moment in "Fanny's First Play," "Bella Donna," "Dad," "The Marionettes," and "Baby Mine"—rather a mixed lot of plays, by the way! It may not, of course, be on the highest plane; but it is still worthy of a Theatre which is supposed to make an artistic and intelligent appeal to an artistic and intelligent people.

PREMIERE OF "ŒDIPUS REX."

The premiere of "Oedipus Rex" at Covent Garden when Mr. Martin Harvey presented Max Reinhardt's production, attracted a noteworthy audience. Among the many distinguished people present were Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord Rayleigh the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, Professor Gilbert Murray, the Duchess of Rutland, the Marchioness of Ribbon, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Sir Herbert Tree, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Sir George Framton, Lord Cromer, Miss Ellin Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, and many more of light and leading.

MR. MAUGHAM TO ADAPT A MOLIERE PLAY.

The announcement that Mr. Somerset Maugham has been commissioned by Sir Herbert Tree to adapt Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme will have interest for many. Mr. Maugham has hitherto preferred to devote himself to original work but that is no reason why he should not prove equally successful as an adapter. The part of M. Jourdain should prove excellently adapted to the requirements of Sir Herbert Tree, who it is understood, recently paid a flying visit to Paris for the purpose of witnessing a performance of Moliere's comedy.

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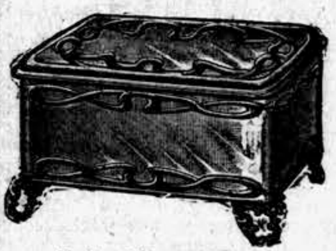

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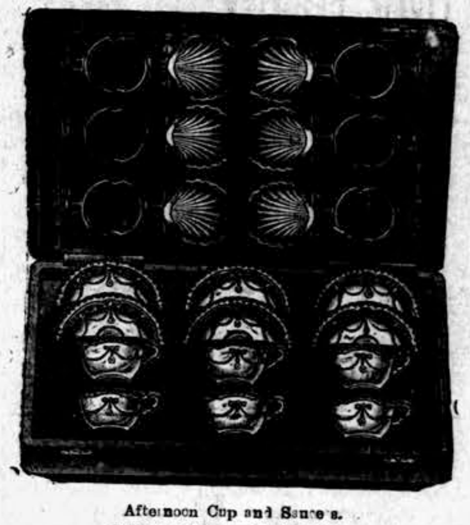

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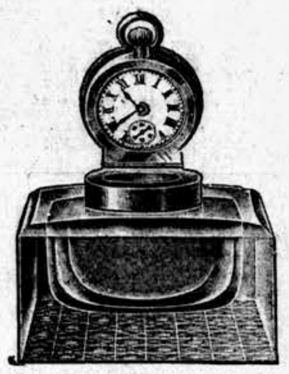

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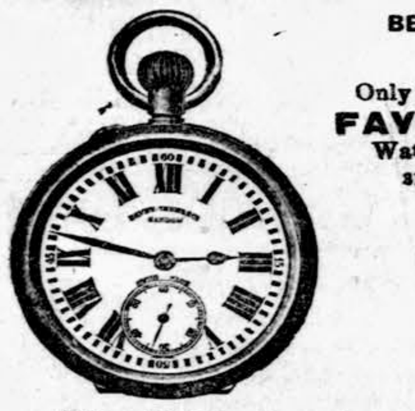

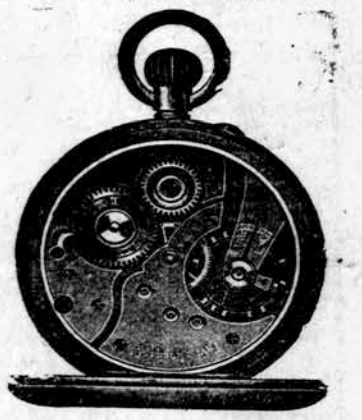

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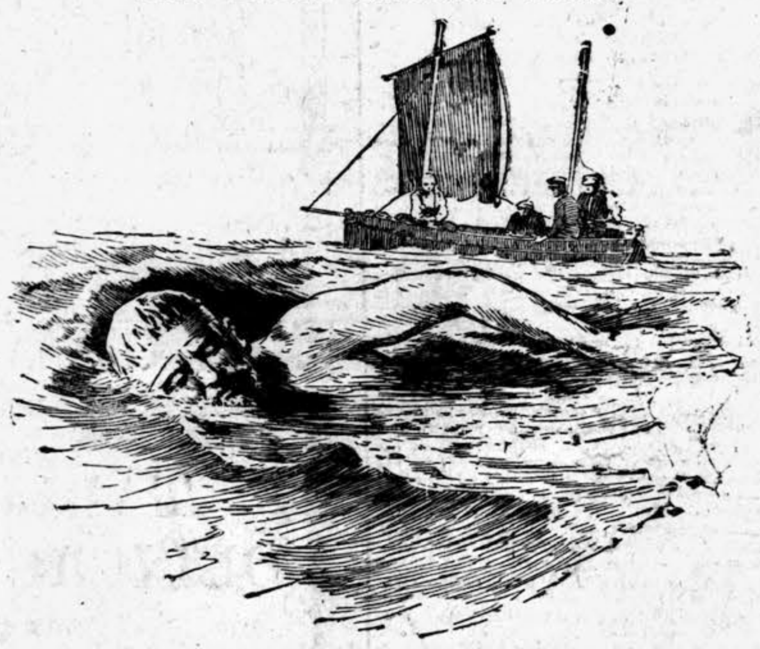

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CERTIFICATE

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